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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal King, unto whom all hearts are open, come to us in the purity of Your presence, and make us what we ought to be.

Guide our lawmakers. Show them what needs to be changed, and give them the courage and wisdom to make the appropriate adjustments. Lord, in all their labors, help them to yield themselves to Your will so that this legislative branch may fulfill Your purposes for humanity. Quicken their thinking and reinforce their judgment until their decisions bring glory to Your Name. May Your grace be sufficient for all their needs.

We pray in Your wonderful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAWLEY). The majority leader is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. McCONNELL and Mr. KAINE pertaining to the introduction of S. 1541 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

With that, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor to speak about two different subjects. One of them will be just 1 minute, and that deals with the fact that May is National Foster Care Month. I want to mention a couple of things about foster care because of my work in that area for the last 25 years.

I have often heard from young people that they wish someone had helped their parents so that they could have stayed together as a family. We can work in Congress to improve the foster care system, but, ultimately, kids need a family.

That is why I was proud to support the Family First Prevention Services Act. This bill will help families to stay together by funding proven services and support for parents. As the implementation process continues on this new piece of legislation, I will work to ensure that this legislation succeeds for families across the country, because for two-and-a-half decades I have been hearing from these young people in foster care: I would like to have a home, and I would like to have a mom and dad.

MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, besides May being National Foster Care

Month, it is also Mental Health Awareness Month. This month of May gives us an opportunity to increase public awareness about the challenges faced by those struggling with mental illness. It also encourages us to consider reforms to policies that affect these individuals as well as their friends and family members.

Almost one in five adults in the United States copes with mental illness in any given year, and roughly 20 million Americans struggle with substance abuse disorder, and less than half will get the treatment that they need.

In the 114th Congress, the previous one, I cosponsored and led the Judiciary Committee in approving legislation to update and extend the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act. Up to half of our Nation's prison population may suffer from mental illness. Jails and prisons hold 10 times as many people with mental illness than hospitals do, according to the National Sheriffs' Association.

In the 115th Congress, I introduced and led the Senate in adopting reforms to tackle substance abuse, mental health, and other issues that may drive children and teenagers into the juvenile justice system. These reforms, which recently were enacted as part of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, encourages States to devote Federal grants to improving treatment of juvenile offenders with mental illness and substance abuse. The enactment of these two measures is very important, but even saying that, we still have lots of work to do in the area of substance abuse and mental illness.

First, lack of mental health resources poses a huge challenge. Now I am chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. I intend to be committed to this area and explore new options for increasing access to quality mental healthcare.

Second, we still have a long way to go to promote parity in mental health

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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and substance abuse treatment. I am committed to building upon existing efforts and finding new ways to end the stigma attached to mental health diseases.

Third, experts tell us that it is important to standardize care for behavioral health and addiction medicines.

Fourth, we may need to equip doctors with more tools to respond to the opioid epidemic that has gripped the Nation and takes the lives of 130 Americans every day. For example, Federal regulations prevent a patient's doctor from reviewing that patient's substance abuse records. This policy is intended, appropriately, to protect patient privacy, and that is a very important goal, but if it hinders coordination of care, we may have reasons to be concerned. In some cases, doctors must have access to a patient's entire medical history in order to adequately recognize, respond to, and treat the symptoms of addiction.

I hope my colleagues in the Senate will join me in identifying bipartisan solutions to these issues. Doing so will help to improve the lives of many Americans who struggle with mental health and substance abuse disorders.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, one of the favorite parts of my job is welcoming Texans to Washington to talk about issues that they care passionately about. Something I have noticed, though, is that it doesn't matter if they are here to talk about healthcare, taxes, infrastructure, or fever ticks. The same question always seems to come up. They say: Judging by what I see in the news, it looks like nothing ever gets done around here; is that true?

I always remind them that compromise and agreement is not exactly clickbait. So while some of the bills we are working on may not consume Twitter feeds, there is a lot of great work being done here on a daily basis.

One example of that great work came last Thursday when the Senate passed the Debbie Smith Act of 2019, a major bipartisan achievement that would support victims of sexual assault across the country.

I would be negligent if I didn't acknowledge the Presiding Officer's contribution to that great effort in the Senate Judiciary Committee, for which I am grateful.

The namesake of this bill is an incredibly brave woman whom I have had the pleasure of getting to know over

the years, and I admire her tremendously. Debbie Smith is a fierce advocate for survivors of sexual assault and a champion for victims' rights, and she has become one of the most prominent voices in the fight to eliminate the rape kit backlog.

Sadly, Debbie's advocacy was born from a personal tragedy. In 1989, she was at home doing laundry when a stranger broke into her home. He blindfolded her, abducted her, and took her to a wooded area behind her home where he robbed and repeatedly raped her.

She reported the crime to the police and went to the emergency room for a forensic exam, but as days, months, and years passed, no answers came. She anxiously waited for her attacker to be identified and brought to justice, but it would end up being years before she saw that justice being done. Like millions of others across the country, Debbie's case became part of the long list of those frozen in time because of the debilitating rape kit backlog.

Though exact numbers are difficult to estimate, some experts estimate that hundreds of thousands of rape kits remain untested in the United States—a fact that should upset each and every one of us. Each of those untested rape kits represents a victim who is waiting for answers, who has to wonder each day who their attacker was, when will they show up again, and where are they now. Each piece of DNA evidence holds the key to apprehending a violent criminal and finally providing victims with some peace of mind.

For Debbie, it took 6½ years before the identity of her attacker was discovered. She has made it her mission in life to ensure that no other woman has to agonize for that long. The Debbie Smith Act was originally signed into law in 2004 to provide State and local crime labs the resources they need to end the backlog of these unsolved crimes. Because of Debbie Smith and the Debbie Smith Act, more than 860,000 DNA cases have been processed and 360,000 DNA profiles have been uploaded into the FBI's database. This accounts for 43 percent of all forensic profiles in the FBI's database.

While the original purpose for this legislation was to reduce the rape kit backlog, this DNA evidence can help to identify and to convict people who commit other types of crimes and to take more criminals off the street. By the way, we should note that if somebody has been falsely accused, this DNA evidence can exclude them as a potential perpetrator of a crime. It really works to benefit those falsely accused as well.

All in all, more than \$1 billion has been provided to forensic labs because of this law. The legislation passed by the Senate last week will provide even greater resources for this vital program.

The Debbie Smith Act of 2019 will reauthorize the important funding that supports testing DNA evidence so we

can eliminate the rape kit backlog in the future and someday ensure that it will not grow again.

This reauthorization also reauthorizes important training for law enforcement, correctional personnel, forensic nurses, and other professionals who assist victims of sexual assault. This bill is not controversial, not partisan, and not divisive. In fact, not a single Senator voted against it. It is exactly the type of legislation that should get more attention here in Washington.

I thank Senator FEINSTEIN of California, who cosponsored this bill, for working with me to get it over this first hurdle. I now hope that the House of Representatives will take up the Debbie Smith Act so we can get the legislation to the President's desk to provide even more victims with answers and, hopefully, some peace of mind.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SETH PRINGLE

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a member of my staff, Seth Pringle, who has dedicated his life to serving his country and the people of Ohio. Not only does Seth serve the people of Ohio each day on our staff, helping Ohio servicemembers and veterans, but he also serves in uniform himself as a member of the Army National Guard.

This past week was his last in our office for a year. He is heading out soon to deploy with his unit to defend our country overseas.

Seth earned both a master's and a bachelor's degree from Kent State University. He didn't stop there. He is currently pursuing a master's in national security from the University of Akron while also working for our State and serving his country.

Seth has worked in our office since 2015. He joined our team as an intern in the Cleveland office. He impressed all of us. He was hired first part time and then as a full-time staff member, serving as a constituent advocate on veterans and military issues.

Seth has helped hundreds of Ohio servicemembers and veterans navigate the military and the VA's bureaucracy so that they can receive the medals and timely medical care and benefits they earn.

About a year and a half ago, I joined Seth and members in the community in Cleveland to present long-overdue medals to George Burrell, a Vietnam veteran who served as an Army infantryman and earned the Combat Infantryman Badge, as well as five other

well-deserved honors. Mr. Burrell had never received those medals due to a paperwork error. Because of Seth's work, we were finally able to present this Ohio veteran with the honors he had earned for serving our country.

There are so many stories like that one of American heroes finally receiving the honors and the Federal benefits they have earned. So many of those stories are because of Seth's hard work.

Seth Pringle does so much for the people of Ohio, and at the end of the week, when others might look forward to a relaxing weekend with friends and family, Seth often is headed out for drill with his unit.

Now Seth's unit is deploying. While we will miss his expertise, his dedication, and his unique perspective in the office this year, we are so grateful for his service to our country.

On behalf of everyone in my office and on behalf of Ohio's 12 million citizens, we wish Seth Pringle well in his tour overseas—and all of his unit, of course. We thank him for his sacrifice and his service.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING DAVID MILES KNIGHT AND BERNER RICHARD JOHNSON III

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we have two bits of sad news about longtime Senate employees.

David Miles Knight, a beloved barber in our barbershop and one of the Senate's master barbers for the last 36 years, lost a lengthy battle with cancer.

His most noticeable and notable trait was kindness—not just friendliness but actual kindness—and a generosity of spirit. He was always eager to ask about a customer's day or a colleague's weekend and was just as eager to regale those folks with stories about his family—of Joanne, his wife; of his three sons; of his eight grandchildren; and of his two great-grandchildren. Dave's life was filled with these people—his friends and his family.

I offer my prayers to them now—to Dave's family, his friends, and his Senate family. He was considered a member of the Senate family and had been here for decades. He was beloved. We miss him.

Berner Richard Johnson III, a staff member for 30 years, known to all here

as “Bud,” also passed away last night. He was a victim of a violent crime last week in DC and recently succumbed to the injuries this crime involved.

Bud was beloved by his Senate family, the softball team he coached, and his many friends and family. I offer my prayers for Diane, his partner; for Bo, his son; and for all who loved him and who will miss him.

May the memory of these two men be a blessing to their loved ones and a reminder to all of us that life is fleeting and to hold tight to those we love.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on disaster relief, millions of Americans have waited long enough for their government to provide relief in the wake of recent natural disasters. We have 1 week left in this work period. This is crunch time. It will be an awful conclusion to this work period if we leave without passing a relief package. We must focus on concluding our negotiations and reaching consensus on our final legislation.

That is why I am alarmed by rumors that the Republican majority may attach a simple extension of the Violence Against Women Act to the disaster bill rather than to the new reform bill that was passed by a huge bipartisan majority in the House. That is a formula for deadlock when we pass it here and send it to the House, but they will not vote for it.

Why do we have to load up the disaster bill with extraneous provisions, especially those that might bring conflict?

We must be very careful not to allow this and other extraneous provisions to get on the bill that have opposition from Members. It would only imperil the success of bipartisan disaster relief. We have come to a conclusion on Puerto Rico, and I am glad our Republican friends have finally seen the light and have not treated Puerto Rico unfairly so that we can move forward with all disaster relief.

The President sent over a proposal on the border, and we have sent back a counter proposal with many of the things—but not all—that he included. Some are objectionable. That is extraneous, but we might be able to come to an agreement on that.

These other extraneous provisions? Our Republican leader has said that he wants to get this done Thursday. Well, a surefire way of not doing it is jamming the House, filling it up with provisions that would not pass the House.

So let's all roll up our sleeves, get to work, refrain from our desires to put other things on this must-pass bill, and get disaster relief done. We Democrats will work in good faith to resolve all the remaining issues. But before the week is out, let's get a bill we can vote on. Let's deliver relief to disaster-stricken Americans and put an end to what has been a needlessly partisan episode.

WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on women's health and a woman's right to choose and the judges we are appointing, the past week marked a low point for our country on the issue of women's reproductive rights.

While an overwhelming majority of Americans want to keep *Roe v. Wade*, a total of 30 States have now sought to restrict the rights of women to make their own healthcare decisions, and some would either directly or virtually undo the *Roe v. Wade* decision. Alabama's Republicans have passed the most extreme example—that is the one I was talking about—but Republicans in Missouri and Texas are not far behind. And this is not merely a few fringe politicians making a statement way out of the mainstream; this is a systematic effort by Republicans in State legislatures to restrict women's reproductive rights and ultimately overturn *Roe v. Wade*, even though the vast majority of Americans don't want that to happen.

Meanwhile, here in the Senate, Leader MCCONNELL has lined up a conveyor belt of far-right judges who have reprehensible records on women's rights.

Last week, the Republican majority considered a judge, Kenneth Lee of California. Here is what he said about sexism. He said it is “irrelevant pouting.” Tell that to women who have been discriminated against in so many different ways that we read about. How about Ms. Wendy Vitter? All of our Republican friends voted to put this woman on the bench. She once promoted the idea that contraceptives cause cancer and claimed that Planned Parenthood kills 150,000 women a year. Both were confirmed to lifetime appointments. It is incredible. These are people way on the extreme—way on the extreme.

And here comes another one. The Senate is voting on yet another judge with a horrendous record on women's rights—Mr. Daniel Collins, nominated to the Ninth Circuit over the objection of both of his home State Senators. He has defended the rights of pregnancy clinics to withhold from their patients that they don't provide abortion services and filed an amicus brief in support of the Hobby Lobby's petition to deny its female employees contraceptive care. He is a longtime donor and member of the Federalist Society, and he has ensconced himself in one of the most anti-choice organizations in the entire country. Let's make no mistake about it—to read some of the articles about the Federalist Society, it was formed with the goal of curtailing women's rights. Many of its advocates believe that *Roe v. Wade* should be repealed.

Let me just call out my friends on the Republican side. When the Alabama law came about, the vast majority of my friends on the other side stayed silent about the extreme anti-abortion measure in Alabama and some of the other States, and then some

said: We oppose what Alabama does. At the same time, they are rubberstamping judges who would do the same thing—repeal Roe. There is a direct contradiction here. There is hypocrisy. Republicans who say they don't like the Alabama decision and then vote for judges who would ratify and repeal Roe or cut back so dramatically on Roe that it hardly exists are engaged in subterfuge. They say: Watch this hand. I am saying that I am not that extreme. Don't watch this hand where I am putting extreme judges on the bench who will do exactly what I say I am opposed to.

It is outrageous. They will be caught. It is outrageous that they are on the bench.

CHINA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, on Huawei, there is positive news about an administrative action. I am in full support of what the Commerce Department did on Huawei, and I want to give a shout-out to Google for joining in and urge all other American companies to join as well. The administration issued an Executive order laying the groundwork to ban the purchase of telecommunications equipment from China's state-controlled firms. The decision, as I said, is having an impact because of Google. We are waiting for other companies to join in.

For years, China has prevented great American technology companies like Google, Facebook, and so many others from operating in China. They put barrier after barrier in the way because we are better, and they know American firms would capture the Chinese market. They put barriers in the way, they steal our technology and then develop it, and then even try to sell it back here. It has happened with computers. It has happened with so many other things that America and American know-how developed.

Huawei is a national security concern. It is a Chinese company that could pry into all of us. But it is also an excellent weapon to get China to finally start treating us fairly, which they haven't done for 30 years. We have lost tens of millions of good-paying American jobs and trillions of dollars because of what China has done to us. I have to say that both Democratic and Republican administrations in the past just sat there under some guise of free trade, which wasn't free or fair at all. And now we have some weapons.

A lot of these folks—these pundits, these critics, these editorial writers—say tariffs is the wrong way to go. Talking is the wrong way to go. It got us nowhere. But one other way to go is reciprocity.

China, we are going to treat some of your companies the way you treat our companies.

That is what we did with Huawei. It was the first time I have seen something very strong. I hope the President doesn't back off. He did with ZTE be-

cause President Xi asked him to. The head of China asked him to.

Don't back off, Mr. President.

This is the right thing to do, and I have been advocating for decades. I asked President Bush and President Obama to use reciprocity as a tool to stop China. It is another tool in our toolkit and an effective one.

If China won't let our most productive companies compete in its markets, we shouldn't let China's state-driven companies compete in ours. They get subsidies from the state.

We should not give Huawei—particularly Huawei, which is a security concern as well—free reign in the United States. China has to learn something. It has to open up its markets if it wants access to ours. They talk about, oh, we are an affront to China because we are asking for fairness? Give me a break. Give me a break. We know what fairness is.

I believe the administration's decision to put pressure on China to reform its economic policies was very smart, and I am really glad they did it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IRAN

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise to address the Chamber on an issue that is an issue of significant challenge and controversy now, and that is the escalating tensions between the United States and Iran. I want to make a couple of points, but let me summarize the points as I then address the current challenge.

First, I think it would be absolute lunacy for the United States to get involved in another war right now in the Middle East. I think it would be devastating if we were to be in a war with Iran. In particular, it would be not only devastating but also, in my view, unconstitutional for us to be in a war with Iran at a President's say-so if the President were unwilling to have Congress have the debate, pursuant to our article I war powers in this Chamber and in the Chambers of the House of Representatives.

If this body has a considered debate in view of the American public and determines that we need to be in a war with Iran—or anyone, for that matter—however I vote is irrelevant. The vote of the body would be the vote that would express a political consensus about what America should do. But if the Chamber is unwilling to have that debate or a vote or if the President is unwilling to come to Congress so that the debate can be had in front of the American public, that should tell us

something. If we are not willing to have the vote or if the President doesn't want to bring it to Congress, that should suggest that maybe it is not a good idea.

That is the theme of what I want to talk about today. Why are we in a time of escalated tension between the United States and Iran? There are a number of reasons, but, bluntly, I believe the path to the current level of tension began when President Trump unilaterally walked out of a diplomatic deal.

I think our country should always prefer diplomacy to war. A President backing out of a diplomatic deal that our allies, our security officials, and the International Atomic Energy Agency said was working, in my view, was a horrible mistake.

There is a story I have told before in the Chamber, and it is a story I love. It is about one of my two favorite Presidents. One of my favorite Presidents is a Republican, Abraham Lincoln, and my other favorite President is Harry Truman. This is a Truman story.

After World War II, at one point, President Truman invited the press corps into his office, the Oval Office, and said: I have made an interesting decision today.

They wondered what the decision was. President Truman showed them that he had redesigned the seal of the Presidency of the United States.

The seal of the President was very similar to our Nation's seal of an eagle clutching the arrows of war in one claw and the olive branch of peace in the other claw. Prior to the Truman administration, the eagle's face had been turned toward the arrows of war. In the aftermath of World War II, when the United States was trying to exercise the role of not just military victor but now of a great peacemaker by forming the United Nations and other institutions to ensure that the carnage of World War II wouldn't be repeated, Harry Truman said: We should redesign the seal of the Presidency so that the United States is represented by an eagle whose face is looking toward the olive branches of peace.

We would always prefer peace. We would always prefer diplomacy. The arrows of war are still grasped in the eagle's claw. We are a nation of might, and we will use that might if we need it. But let no one in the world doubt what the preference of the United States is; that is, diplomacy and peace if that is possible and if that is honorable.

You can walk around the Senate Chamber, you can walk around the Capitol, and you can actually see both versions of the seal. You can still find some in the Capitol that were created before Harry Truman was President where you will still see the eagle's face directed toward the arrows. Many of them have been changed in subsequent years. It is interesting trivia—like a treasure hunt contest—for our pages and others. You can still find the old version.

I think we can all resonate with Harry Truman, a World War I vet and the guy who presided over the end of America's victory in World War II. He is somebody who certainly knew war and who certainly understood the role of American military strength in the world, but he said this Nation should be a nation always known as a nation willing to pursue and committed to pursuing diplomacy and peace first, with war as a last resort.

I believe firmly in that as my job description in the U.S. Senate. I am a member of the Armed Services Committee, and I am a member of the Foreign Relations Committee—war and diplomacy. I am a Senator from a very military State. I have a child in the U.S. military. I think my job in this body and my job as a member of those two committees is first to reduce the risk of unnecessary war.

A lot of wars are unnecessary. A lot of wars are created by provocations and miscommunications and then escalations based upon a misunderstanding of provocations and miscommunications. Then you find yourself in catastrophic wars that maybe nobody really designed them to be. That is how a lot of wars start. We should reduce the risk of unnecessary war. Diplomacy is how we do that. Then, obviously, we need to be patriotic and strong. We need to raise the likelihood of winning a war we need to be in.

We do not need to be in another war in the Middle East. We do not need to be in a war with Iran. The relationship between the United States and Iran was a very positive relationship for many, many years. It was also connected to a lot of controversy.

The United States, including the Central Intelligence Agency, backed a coup to depose a democratically elected Prime Minister of Iran in the 1950s, and the subsequent leader, the Shah of Iran, was a close ally of the United States.

In 1979, the people of Iran rose up to depose the Shah of Iran. Not surprisingly, with the United States having supported the Shah and having supported the coup that led to the Shah, that put the U.S.-Iran relationship in a very different place. That tearing of the relationship was obviously dramatically enhanced when the Iranian regime, the revolutionary regime, took U.S. Embassy personnel hostage in 1979. So from 1979, for 35 or 40 years, the nations had no essential contact.

We provided massive support for the nation of Iraq in the late 1980s and the early 1990s as they engaged in a war with Iran. That is known by the Iranian people.

Yet, even with the challenges of our government, the relationship between the United States and the Iranian people has maintained. Iranians study in the United States. Over the years, more members of the Iranian Cabinet have had Ph.D.s from American universities than members of the American

Cabinet. It is kind of quirky. One of the nations that we view as one of our key adversaries in the world—it has been very, very common for their governmental leaders, including their Foreign Minister, to have studied and gotten degrees in the United States.

But the relationship was characterized on both sides by a great deal of distrust, with a lot of legitimate reason for distrust. On the U.S. side, they say: You took our Embassy. You took our personnel hostage.

During the Iraq war, Iranian militia units were often providing materials and IEDs that were being used against American troops. Hundreds—thousands of American troops were killed or injured by materials that came from Iran. So we have deep distrust for Iran for very legitimate reasons.

On the Iranian side, they say: You deposed our Prime Minister in 1954. You propped up a dictator over us. You supported Iraq in a war that cost us hundreds of thousands of lives.

They have a deep distrust of the United States.

How do you work through distrust? In a personal relationship and in a relationship with a nation, you cannot solve distrust overnight. You never can. You have to work through it patiently and slowly.

When President Obama announced that he was opening up a discussion with Iran about a diplomatic deal to limit their nuclear weapons program, there was very little reason to suggest that a deal might be found. Iran was pursuing a nuclear weapons program. The U.S. Congress, in a bipartisan way—and I have been a supporter of these—had sanctioned Iran for its activities in trying to seek nuclear weapons—activities that were not only dangerous in the region and the world but also would have violated a number of key U.N. provisions affecting Iran or generally applying to all nations.

In a powerful speech to the United Nations in 2011—in some ways, I think it is the best speech that has ever been given about the Iranian challenge. Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu of Israel—it was a famous speech because he drew a picture of a bomb that looked like the Wile E. Coyote bomb in the Road Runner cartoons. That got the attention, but his words were really powerful. He thanked the General Assembly of the United Nations in the speech because the nations of the U.N. had joined together in a sanctions regime that was putting tough pressure on Iran. The Prime Minister thanked the General Assembly and said: Thank you for joining in these sanctions, but we have to be honest. The sanctions are hurting Iran's economy, but they are not slowing down Iran's nuclear program.

To some degree, if you use pressure of that kind, a nation or a person is likely to say: If you are pressuring, I have to stand up against you.

So the Iranian economy was suffering, but the nuclear program was ac-

tually accelerating. Iran was building a facility that enriched plutonium and was dramatically enriching plutonium at higher and higher levels that would be the equivalent of weapons-grade uranium. They were getting closer and closer to having nuclear weapons.

That would have posed an existential choice of war or accepting a nuclear Iran. Accepting a nuclear Iran would have also meant accepting an arms race with other nations in the Middle East—an arms race that we viewed as untenable. So the Obama administration said: We will talk. We will see if we can find a diplomatic deal. That doesn't mean that we approve of Iran or that we approve of Iran's behavior, but we believe it is in the interest of the region, our country, and the world if we could limit Iran's nuclear ambitions.

From 2013 until 2015—2 years of negotiation, in my view, produced a very solid agreement, a diplomatic agreement with an adversary. It didn't turn the adversary into an ally, just as our negotiations with the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 1960s over nuclear treaties didn't turn an adversary into an ally, but it effectively controlled the Iranian nuclear weapons program. It limited the amount of enriched uranium. It limited the percentage of enrichment to far below weapons-grade. It shut off plutonium production in Iran. It especially allowed intrusive inspections into Iran so we could decide whether they were cheating—intrusive inspections that even gave us intel so that if they ever cheated, we would know where nuclear assets would be if we needed to take action to take them out of commission.

The deal that was struck by the Obama administration with Iran was a deal that basically had intensive requirements on both parties, the United States and Iran, for 8 years. In kind of a testing arrangement, every year they would say: Did you meet your obligation? I don't trust you for anything, but did you meet your obligation? And they would ask us the same question.

That is the way you work out of distrust. You can't work out of it immediately; you work out of it patiently—well, we don't like what you are doing, but you actually stuck with the agreement in year 1. Now let's see about year 2.

The idea was that by the eighth year, we could know enough to know whether the United States could back away from the sanctions regime, and we would know enough to know whether Iran would permanently embrace the intrusive inspection provisions of a nuclear nonproliferation treaty that the IAEA has developed for all nations—including an additional protocol developed after North Korea cheated—to make the inspections really intrusive so you could catch cheating if it happens.

That would be the first 8 years, and then there would be a continuation of additional requirements on Iran for

years 8 to 15 and then somewhat of a stepdown from years 15 to 25. But then, after year 25, what would remain would still be a permanent Iranian agreement to follow the inspection requirements of the IAEA, including the additional protocol and the commitment that was in the first sentence of the first paragraph of the first page of the agreement Iran committed to: We will never seek to purchase, acquire, or develop nuclear weapons, period. That was the first sentence. That was the first paragraph. That was the opening phrase of the agreement Iran reaffirmed, that its commitment would be to never seek to purchase or acquire nuclear weapons.

When President Trump came into office in January 2017, Iran was complying with the agreement. That was the position of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has a high record of getting these things right.

In 2002, the IAEA told us that Iraq didn't have nuclear weapons. We went to war to stop their nuclear weapons program, saying that the IAEA was wrong. The IAEA was right, and we blundered into an unnecessary war then, at massive cost to the United States in life and treasure and at massive cost to Iraq as well.

When President Trump came in, the IAEA said that Iran was complying with the deal. Our allies—Britain, France, and Germany, which helped us negotiate the deal—said that Iran was complying with the deal.

I am on the Foreign Relations Committee, and I visit with leaders of foreign countries. I visit with our allies in the Middle East. While the political leaders might say one thing, if you met with armed services members or intel members in Israel, Jordan, and other nations, they would say Iran is complying with the deal.

President Trump's own Secretary of Defense, Jim Mattis—"Mad Dog" Mattis; he is called Mad Dog because he was perceived to be a hawk on Iran—testified before the Armed Services Committee: Iran is complying with the deal. It is in the interest of the United States to stay in the deal.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joe Dunford—a marine general who was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs under President Obama and President Trump—testified to the Armed Services Committee: Iran is complying with the deal. It is in the interest of the United States to stay in the deal.

President Trump's first Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, said: Iran is complying with the deal. It is in our interest to stay in.

Dan Coats, the current Director of National Intelligence, said Iran is complying with the deal.

Our allies, the IAEA, and President Trump's own national security team said Iran is complying with the deal.

But a year ago, President Trump said: It is going to be the United States that will renege—not the adversary that will back out, not a bad nation that will turn away from a diplomatic

deal; it will be the United States that will back away from a diplomatic deal that has effectively limited Iran's program.

I am not aware of an instance in the history of this country where it has been the United States that made a unilateral decision to break a diplomatic deal. Our allies begged us not to do this. The national security team recommended that the President not do this, but the President broke the diplomatic deal. And guess what. If you break a diplomatic deal, you raise the risk of unnecessary war.

I wrote a piece in the Atlantic in July of 2018 urging the President not to blunder us into a war. I cited this very fact. Once you have broken the deal, you raise the risk of war, and this President has in breaking the deal. Now we are at a point of escalation with Iran. They look at the United States' breaking the deal. They look at sanctions that the United States has imposed. They are preparing for potential invasion by the United States, and, yes, they are also pushing back. They are engaged in activities in the region, as they were before.

We will have a briefing tomorrow in the SCIF. We are going to hear about what Iran is doing. As we are getting that briefing, we need to ask: Well, what do they think the United States is doing? It wasn't Iran that broke the deal. It was the United States. It is not Iran that is imposing sanctions. It is the United States.

What we need now is cooler heads that will help us understand the American commitment to diplomacy. That word still needs to be put at the forefront. Sadly, the advisers—the trusted advisers, the advisers of great background and judgment who advised the President not to back out of the deal—have all been fired or forced to resign. Secretary Mattis, Secretary Tillerson, and General McMaster, the National Security Advisor, had the same position about the deal. Two of the key officials in the Trump administration—the second Secretary of State, Pompeo, and the third National Security Advisor, John Bolton, individuals whom I applaud for their public service record—have had a long track record of, before being in these positions, encouraging war with Iran and of encouraging regime change with Iran.

I was asked last week: Why are the tensions with Iran now so palpable? Why does it seem like we may be on the brink of war?

I said: There are two reasons. The first reason is that the President tore up a diplomatic deal that was working, and the second reason is that the President replaced sober-minded, careful national security professionals with people who have a long track record of publicly encouraging both regime change in Iran and military action against Iran. There should be no surprise that we are where we are right now.

What do we need to do? What do we need to do as a nation, but especially what do we need to do in this body?

As a nation, I think I know what the perspective of Virginians is, and I would be amazed if that perspective were so different than that of Americans. It would be very foolish to get into another war right now. There have been 18 years of war in the Middle East since 9/11. That war has multiplied into many different countries and against many different organizations. As for the idea of another war in the Middle East right now, when the President and his team suggested in the last 10 days that war plans have been drawn up directed by NSA Bolton—they have been drawn up to call potentially for the deployment of 125,000 American troops into the region—I know how that made Virginians feel. Virginia families who have had their loved ones deployed not once or twice but sometimes four or five or six times, when they hear the President's team talking about such a potential deployment, it is enormously frightening to them—enormously frightening to them. When Virginians who have kids or spouses in the military hear Members of Congress suggesting that a war against Iran would be easy, it is enormously frightening to them—enormously frightening to them.

So what do I hope will happen? I hope that knowing what the Nation would think about it, I hope that what will happen is that Congress will do what we are supposed to do as the article I branch. The Framers of the Constitution were so clear about this. The Constitution is filled with clear provisions: The President has to be 35 years old. And it has vague provisions: You can't have unreasonable searches and seizures. What does "unreasonable" mean?

But on the spectrum of clear to ambiguous provisions, the war making powers are pretty clear. It is Congress that declares war, not the President. It is Congress. A President can defend the Nation against imminent attack without asking Congress for permission. That is clear in the Constitution, but as for the initiation of war, it is not for a President to say it and start it. It is not for a President to, by a series of provocations, blunder us down the path where war becomes inevitable.

It is for Congress, having a debate in this Chamber and the House—a debate that can be witnessed by the American public, a debate that will educate the American public about what the stakes are, a debate that has to be finished with a vote where every Member of Congress has to go on the board with the courage of their convictions and the backbone to vote yes or no. That is what is supposed to precede going to war.

I hope, in this time of escalation, that what we might do as a Congress is, a, recommit to the virtues of diplomacy and vow again not to be the party that blows up diplomatic deals

and walks away when other nations are at the table wanting to pursue peaceful diplomacy. And, second, if we are to be in a war, I would hope that this body would jealously guard that prerogative and want to have that debate here on the floor.

There are members of this body that feel very differently about what I have just stated and the points that I have made, and we ought to have that debate here on the floor, not in dueling press conferences or dueling appearances on cable shows. We should be having that debate here on the floor.

So, as I conclude, I pray that the escalation of tensions that we have seen, the discussions of deploying 120,000 troops in the Middle East, may be abating a bit. I pray that we will ask tough questions. We have our briefing tomorrow at the all-Senate briefing on this important matter.

I hope that as we enter into a discussion, in the Armed Services Committee first and then on the floor of the body, about the National Defense Authorization Act, that this would be a perfect opportunity for us to kind of talk about the equities, the plusses and minuses, what is at stake, and what we might do.

I will also just say, as a last point, that we now know how to have that debate on the floor. If the President wants to start a war without us—and, make no mistake, none of the existing authorizations from 2001 or 2002 would authorize military action against Iran. Not a single person here voting to go to war against the perpetrators of the 9/11 attack intended that to be used as an authorization to wage war against the nation of Iran. If the President decides to go to war against Iran without us, we now have a vehicle—a war powers resolution vehicle that we just recently used in connection with U.S. support for the Saudi “misprosecution” of the civil war in Yemen. We now have an opportunity to force a vote. If the President gets us into hostilities that are not authorized by Congress, we have the opportunity—and, I would say, the obligation—to file a resolution that must be brought to the floor of this body, that must be debated on, and it must be voted on. We should not be at war with Iran unless this body is willing to vote on it.

If the President decides that he wants to go to war with Iran and not come to Congress, what does it say about his judgment? His judgment is that he doesn’t think Congress will support it. If he doesn’t think Congress will support it, maybe it is because it is not a good idea.

So, as I conclude, I think these are very, very challenging times. There is not a power we should guard more jealously than the power to put the men and women of our armed services into harm’s way. We should not let a President—Democrat or Republican—make that decision without us. We should not let a President—Democrat or Republican—use a series of provocations

to blunder us into it. We should not casually let a President—Democrat or Republican—tear up diplomatic deals and have the United States be the party that is walking away from a table of dialogue where we might find a peaceful and diplomatic resolution to controversies.

In the days ahead, in the NDAA process, and then, God forbid, if the President were to initiate us into some kind of a military action, through a war powers resolution of the kind that we just voted on here on the Senate floor, we will have an opportunity as a body to deal with this, and I pray that we will deal with it with the seriousness that it deserves. There is nothing, nothing more serious than this.

Maybe the last thing I will say is this. You know my background. I started in city council, and I cast thousands of votes, just as you have, as a city councilman and mayor, as Lieutenant Governor and Governor, and now as a Member of this body. I have cast all kinds of votes. A vote on war is the most significant vote you will ever cast. I cast two votes on the war resolutions in the Foreign Relations Committee, and it was interesting casting votes on those, even though they ended up not leading to votes on the floor. There is just a feeling about the gravity of that vote and the feeling in my stomach as I was trying to decide how to vote. Even when I decided how to vote and making my mouth say the word about how I wanted to vote, it was a vote unlike anything for those two, unlike any other vote that I have ever cast.

Part of that, no doubt, is the connection that Virginians feel so closely to the military. Part of it, no doubt, is having a child in the military and knowing what a vote like that might mean to marines like my oldest son.

This is a topic that has to be the most serious thing we do, and we can’t outsource our moral responsibility about it to a President. In fact, we need to jealously guard that responsibility, and I hope we will.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on nomination of Daniel P. Collins, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, John Hoeven, David Perdue, Chuck Grassley, James E. Risch, Johnny Isakson, John Barrasso, Steve Daines, Roger F. Wicker, Jerry Moran, John Cornyn, John Thune, Richard Burr, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, Lindsey Graham, Shelley Moore Capito.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Daniel P. Collins, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) would have voted “yea” and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ERNST). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 117 Ex.]

YEAS—51

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Alexander | Ernst | Perdue |
| Barrasso | Fischer | Portman |
| Blackburn | Gardner | Risch |
| Blunt | Graham | Roberts |
| Boozman | Grassley | Romney |
| Braun | Hawley | Rounds |
| Burr | Hoeven | Rubio |
| Capito | Hyde-Smith | Sasse |
| Cassidy | Isakson | Scott (FL) |
| Collins | Kennedy | Scott (SC) |
| Cornyn | Lankford | Shelby |
| Cotton | Lee | Sullivan |
| Cramer | McConnell | Thune |
| Crapo | McSally | Tillis |
| Cruz | Moran | Toomey |
| Daines | Murkowski | Wicker |
| Enzi | Paul | Young |

NAYS—43

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Bennet | Hassan | Murray |
| Blumenthal | Heinrich | Peters |
| Brown | Hirono | Reed |
| Cantwell | Jones | Rosen |
| Cardin | Kaine | Schatz |
| Carper | King | Schumer |
| Casey | Klobuchar | Shaheen |
| Coons | Leahy | Sinema |
| Cortez Masto | Manchin | Smith |
| Duckworth | Markey | Stabenow |
| Durbin | Menendez | Tester |
| Feinstein | Merkley | |
| Harris | Murphy | |

Udall
Van Hollen

Warner
Warren

Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—6

Baldwin
Booker

Gillibrand
Inhofe

Johnson
Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 43. The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Daniel P. Collins, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JANE GERETY

Mr. REED. Madam President, I am pleased to join my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE in celebrating the tenure of Sister Jane Gerety as president of Salve Regina University. Sister Jane has served the Salve Regina University community since 1995. First, she was a member of the board of trustees, and, starting in 2009, she became its seventh president. She has been an extraordinary leader, educator, and friend. We will miss her dearly in Rhode Island as she retires and embarks upon her next venture.

Salve Regina University is a special institution. Founded by the Sisters of Mercy, its original charter authorized establishing a college to “promote virtue, and piety and learning.” In 1947, after the acquisition of Ochre Hall, Salve Regina College enrolled its first class of 58 students. In doing so, it opened the gates of some of the mansions of America’s gilded age to serve a new and better purpose of expanding educational opportunities in the pursuit of wisdom and universal justice.

It comes as no surprise that Senator Pell made Salve Regina University his home away from home upon his retirement from the Senate. Senator Pell was committed to a just and harmonious world. He was a man, born of privilege, who dedicated his career in public service to expanding educational and cultural opportunities that had previously been reserved for the elite to all Americans.

Senator WHITEHOUSE and I share a keen sense of responsibility to protect and build on Senator Pell’s legacy. In Sister Jane, we had a true partner in that effort, and we are grateful for her service.

Sister Jane embodies the founding principles of Salve Regina College, now Salve Regina University. On campus, she is known as the students’ president, perhaps the highest praise for a university leader.

She has been a real presence in student life on campus. From the athletic fields to the dining halls to her office, where the doors were always open, students knew that she had their back. She was their president.

It was only fitting that the university has dedicated Wakehurst Hall, the

hub of student activities and home to the office of community service, the student government association, and the campus activities board, in her honor. It is now called Gerety Hall, a name that in Sister Jane’s reflection on her family speaks to love, fidelity, and perseverance.

Under Sister Jane’s presidency, Salve Regina University has grown, thrived, and helped address vital needs in the community. Sister Jane oversaw the expansion of academic programs, including a new doctorate program in nursing, a master of fine arts degree program in creative writing, additional experiential learning opportunities in business, ground-breaking research programs in the sciences, and a new campus in Warwick, Rhode Island to serve the academic needs of working adults in graduate and continuing education programs.

She improved the campus infrastructure, spearheading the renovation of the O’Hare academic building, creating spaces for collaborative learning, and renovating laboratories for programs in science and nursing. Sister Jane also worked to ensure that the university addressed emerging areas of need, opening a digital forensics lab and incorporating cyber education across the undergraduate curriculum.

Even more significantly, Sister Jane worked to ensure that students from all walks of life could afford a Salve Regina education. She led the campaign “Scholars and Scholarships” to reach 100 gifted, endowed funds valued at over \$15 million to support students, faculty, and research. Over the last 10 years, Salve Regina’s annual Governor’s Ball for Scholarships nearly doubled in support, raising more than \$500,000 in 2019 alone as the university’s signature event.

Sister Jane’s accomplishments at Salve Regina University are but some of her many professional and academic achievements. She earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees in French and a doctorate in English. She is a William Butler Yeats scholar. She has been a teacher at many levels—junior high, high school, and college and an academic dean.

She had a notable career in the healthcare sector, serving as a senior administrator for St. Joseph’s Health System in Atlanta before coming to Salve Regina University. In each of these roles, Sister Jane answered her vocation to live a life of mercy. In her words and in her deeds, she promotes universal justice and works for a world that is harmonious, just, and merciful. We are all better off for knowing Sister Jane.

I will miss her advice and counsel and wish her well in her next endeavors. As she told the students when she announced her retirement, “Looking forward, we all share a bit of fear for the unknown and also hope for the excitement that is to come.”

May we all follow her example and work to make what is to come harmonious, just, and merciful.

I yield to my colleague, Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, it is an honor and a true pleasure to join Rhode Island’s senior Senator here on the floor today to honor the work of Salve Regina University’s seventh president, Sister Jane Gerety. Like Senator REED, I have enjoyed Sister Jane’s friendship, companionship, wise counsel, encouragement, and occasional course-correction suggestions over many years.

She will retire next month, capping a decade of service to her university, to the Newport community, and to Rhode Island. Sister Jane has accomplished remarkable things in her tenure. She established a new satellite campus in Warwick to help working Rhode Islanders take graduate and continuing education courses. She helped establish online study options, bringing the university’s many offerings directly to Rhode Island students in their homes. She launched new programs of study, including a master of fine arts and creative writing, experiential learning opportunities in a range of fields, and a doctoral program in nursing. She raised millions of dollars in funding to strengthen Salve’s endowments, supporting every facet of university life. She supervised numerous improvements to Salve Regina’s beautiful Newport campus, including a \$46 million renovation of the O’Hare Academic Building.

Sister Jane’s work has contributed much to the city of Newport and the State of Rhode Island. Newport is home to an array of legendary Gilded Age mansions and other culturally significant buildings set atop cliffs overlooking the shining Atlantic Ocean. Many of these architectural masterpieces now belong to her university and have needed significant upkeep. From the outset, Sister Jane recognized the value of Salve’s stewardship of the architectural heritage of Newport, RI. The beautifully maintained campus, replete with the newly dedicated Gerety Hall, named in honor of Sister Jane, is a gem of an asset for the city and for the State.

Sister Jane’s work has extended beyond our State’s border. Under her management, Salve strengthened its Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy. Today more than ever, the Pell Center is a fitting reflection of its namesake, Senator Claiborne Pell, for whom our democratic ideals held limitless power. The center’s academic programs, publications, and forums spread important ideas around the globe, advancing American domestic and foreign policy, cyber security, and diversity in leadership.

As impressive and praiseworthy as those professional accomplishments is the immediate personal and lasting difference Sister Jane has made in the individual lives of so many around her, including Senator REED and myself. A

member of the 2019 Salve class says he will remember Sister Jane en route to “bring candy and snacks to student athletes for conference games” and her willingness to meet with any student in her office. Indeed, when visiting Newport, young alums in search of graduate school advice or a word of encouragement have known that they are welcome to stop by Sister Jane’s office to find an open door, a warm heart, and wise counsel.

Over the course of her career, Sister Jane embodied the values of her Catholic order, the Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters were founded with a mission to spread the gift of education and care for those in need in their community. Last year, Sister Jane told Newport Daily News she sees the institution she led as “imbued with mercy,” adding, “I hope I’ve helped to cultivate that spirit.”

I should note that with regard to the legacy of the Sisters of Mercy, in her service, Sister Jane also honored an extraordinary tradition of extraordinary female leadership.

As I am giving these remarks, I am so glad that the Presiding Officer in the U.S. Senate is a woman Senator.

Sister Therese, who was Sister Jane’s predecessor, was a skilled and beloved leader of Salve Regina, and Sister Lucille—before Sister Therese and before Sister Jane—was another powerful and effective leader. This impressive tradition of leadership by women is worth celebrating on its own as we celebrate the achievements of Sister Jane, and Sister Jane has shown herself well worthy and advanced that tradition.

Sister Jane, it is clear to all who know you—and that is pretty much all who love you—that the spirit of mercy has flourished at Salve Regina and has been enhanced in our State under your leadership. We wish you well in your next chapters.

I join my senior Senator in these sentiments.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Madam President, at some point during the course of these remarks, I expect the majority leader to come to the floor to put the Senate through its closing paces. When that happens, I ask unanimous consent that the part of my remarks prior to his statement be moved to join with the remainder of my remarks in the RECORD so that they are combined.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 2:15 tomorrow, all postcloture time on the Collins nomination be considered expired; further, that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the month of May is nationally designated Military Appreciation Month, so named because, in the month of May, we also observe Memorial Day, Military Spouse Appreciation Day, and Armed Forces Day. Last week, my friend from the State of Oklahoma, Mr. INHOFE, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, organized a floor event around National Military Appreciation Month. I would like to take a moment to lend my voice to this significant commemoration.

In the State of Alaska we like to think of military appreciation month as every month, military appreciation day as every day. Alaska is proud to host more than 19,000 Active-Duty servicemembers, more than 4,600 members of the Reserve Component, and about 5,000 appropriated funds civilians across all of the services. That number will grow significantly as the Air Force begins the beddown of the F-35A Joint Strike Fighter, at Eielson Air Force Base, its first F-35 operating base in the Pacific Area of Responsibility.

At first blush, Alaska is a difficult place to serve. It is dark in the winter, light all night in the summer, prone to temperature extremes, and geographically distant from family. Some military families who receive orders to Alaska are apprehensive at first, but when they speak with other military families that have served in Alaska, they come to understand that Alaskans treat our military families like no other people, and the opportunity to live in Alaska, while serving, is a once in a lifetime wonderful experience.

I could offer many examples of the ways in which Alaskans make life wonderful for those who serve here. The one that is freshest in my mind is the annual Military Appreciation Banquet in Fairbanks. It is one of two that Alaskans put on each year. The Fairbanks banquet tends to occur in May; the other major banquet is Salute to the Military in Anchorage each February. Both attract senior military leaders as keynote speakers. During each, the services honor outstanding members from within their ranks and thank the community for its extraordinary support.

I would like to speak to the history of the Fairbanks banquet for a moment. It began 51 years ago—1968 to be exact—when Jim and Rosemary Messer started small dinner in the home parties for friends in the military; 1968 was a pretty controversial year in the Nation’s history with the country torn over our participation in the Vietnam conflict, but the Messers were determined to show those who came from around the country to serve in Alaska some love and home-cooking.

The idea quickly outgrew the confines of the Messer home, and the Fairbanks Military Appreciation Banquet is its successor. The banquet is held in the Carlson Center, which is the convention center for Fairbanks. Capacity is about 600 people, and the banquet sells out every year. Following in the Messer legacy, each community member buys two tickets, one for themselves and another for a servicemember to host at their table.

In addition to recognizing exemplary servicemembers, the Fairbanks community recognizes one local individual each year who has done the most to promote civilian-military relations with an award. That award is named the Messer Award, in honor of the couple that inspired the annual banquet.

This year, the keynote speaker was VADM Michael J. Dumont, U.S. Navy, Deputy Commander of U.S. Northern Command. I am told he was a big hit. Last year, for the 50th anniversary, we had Gen. Joseph Lengyel, U.S. Air Force, Chief of the National Guard Bureau. We are grateful that our senior leaders travel a great distance to celebrate the military presence in Alaska’s Interior, and I know that the participants are as well.

This is an example of what we view as the golden contract between the community and the military. Each year, Alaskans go out of their way in big ways and small ones to make life for our servicemembers and their families extremely comfortable. Each year, in the presence of a distinguished senior leader, we break bread together to renew these bonds.

I am proud of those who serve in Alaska and the Alaskans who serve them, and I am proud that we observe military appreciation month every month of the year.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER E. O’CONNOR

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today I am proud to recognize in the RECORD the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, OCLA, Christopher E. O’Connor, in honor of his upcoming retirement. Mr. O’Connor recently received the VA’s Exceptional Service Award for his long record of service to our Nation’s veterans.

Mr. O’Connor has advised four VA Secretaries, four acting VA Secretaries, and their legislative teams as

they have worked with Congress to make a stronger and more effective department for America's veterans. He has provided continuity in the Department's communication with Congress during the shift of executive administrations.

Most recently, Mr. O'Connor worked with our committee on the VA MISSION Act, which is a major reform in veterans' healthcare. He also helped inform Members of Congress about the need to modernize the department's antiquated electronic health records system, and he played a key role as the Veterans Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act made its way through Congress.

Under his leadership, Mr. O'Connor and his team prepared VA's senior leaders to successfully participate in more than 400 congressional hearings. Their office also coordinated thousands of informational briefings to Members of Congress, committee staff, and personal staff that advanced VA's message and priorities.

Upon his upcoming retirement, Mr. O'Connor leaves the Department with an important legacy. In 2017, Mr. O'Connor spearheaded the Congressional Fellowship Program, which places VA employees in a yearlong fellowship position in the office of a Member of Congress.

Today, I am honored to pay tribute to Mr. O'Connor for his service to our country and his steadfast commitment to advocating on behalf of veterans throughout his career. Congratulations to Mr. O'Connor on his lasting legacy of advocacy for veterans, and I wish him the best in his retirement.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BRANSCUM

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to congratulate David Branscum for being named Arkansas Rural Advocate of the Year by the Arkansas Rural Development Commission.

Raised in Marshall, David is a third-generation cattle rancher, farmer, and small business owner who has dedicated more than four decades of his life to rural Arkansas. After graduating from the University of Arkansas with a degree in agriculture and economics, he returned home to run the family farm and lumber business. For 7 years, David represented House District 83 as a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives where he served on both the agriculture and health committees and chaired the legislative council. In 2017, he resigned from the House after Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue appointed him as Arkansas director for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of Rural Development.

In this role, David has implemented programs across the State intended to improve the quality of life in Arkansas' rural communities. These programs in-

clude rural business development grants, single and multifamily housing loans, community facility grants, and water and waste disposal monies.

One of David's top priorities and one of the largest challenges facing Arkansas and much of rural America is access to reliable and affordable broadband connectivity. With nearly \$1 billion in grant money available nationwide to expand broadband services to rural communities, he has championed this program around our State.

I congratulate David for being named the Arkansas Rural Advocate of the Year. He has spent his career working to advance the economy and improve the standard of living for rural residents throughout Arkansas, and our State is a better place because of him.●

TRIBUTE TO CADET COLONEL SHELBY PETERSON

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the honor of recognizing Civil Air Patrol Cadet Colonel Shelby Petersen of Kalispell. Cadet Colonel Petersen is the first Montanan since 2004 to receive the General Carl A. Spaatz Award, which is the Civil Air Patrol's highest cadet honor.

The Spaatz Award is given to cadets who have demonstrated excellence in leadership, character, fitness, and aerospace education. The selection process is extremely rigorous, and only 5 out of every 1,000 cadets earns the award. Cadet Colonel Petersen joined the Civil Air Patrol at the age of 12, following in the footsteps of her older brother. From day 1, her goal was to become squadron commander and win the Spaatz Award. She has thrived as a member of the Flathead Composite Squadron, receiving 18 promotions and achieving her goal of becoming the squadron commander. I had the pleasure of meeting Cadet Colonel Petersen in March 2018, when she was selected to participate in the prestigious Civil Air Patrol Leadership Academy. There, cadets spend a week in Washington, DC, and gain greater insight into the inner workings of government through meetings with Members of Congress, the State Department, and the intelligence community. She is an outstanding young Montanan who understands what it means to put service before self.

As squadron commander, she has taken a keen interest in mentoring younger cadets and pushes them to set and meet high expectations for themselves. In fact, her final assignment as a Civil Air Patrol cadet is cadet commander for this summer's Civil Air Patrol boot camp.

Cadet Colonel Petersen is currently finishing her senior year at Glacier High School in Kalispell and upon graduation will enlist in the Marine Corps to continue her service to our country. I congratulate Cadet Colonel Petersen on winning the Spaatz Award, and I thank her for her service. I know that she will continue to make her community and Montana proud.●

TRIBUTE TO TOM LEWIS

• Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today, I am honored to recognize in the RECORD Mr. Tom Lewis of Atlanta, GA, the senior adviser to the president of Georgia State University. Tom has announced he will retire in June after 28 years of service to the school.

Tom Lewis has built a strong legacy in our State and Federal Government, as well as in higher education. Early on, he learned the value of public service from his parents, Eleanor and Carlton Lewis. While he was a student at Georgia Southern University, he spent time here in the Senate as an intern for the venerable Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia. Upon his graduation from the university, he worked on the campaign of then-Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter of Plains, GA, who was subsequently elected to the office of U.S. President.

Next, Tom set out to make a difference in our State government as executive director of the Georgia Franchise Practices Commission from 1974 to 1978. Later, while he was executive vice president of the Bartow County Chamber of Commerce, Tom met and befriended State legislator Joe Frank Harris of Cartersville, GA, and his wife Elizabeth. That friendship turned into a trusted bond, and when Joe Frank Harris set out to become Governor of Georgia, Tom joined his campaign as an adviser and served in several roles in Harris's administration, including as chief of staff from 1986 to 1991.

I got to know Tom while I was also serving in the Georgia General Assembly, and he was always someone who you could count on and trust. When he went on to Georgia State University, he left his mark there, advancing the school's interests, creating new opportunities, and helping Georgia State University grow in the early years and then absolutely take off. The Washington Post has called Georgia State University a "hotbed of growth and innovation." This and many of its other well-earned accolades are due not only to a serious and active student body, but also thanks to the long-term planning and constant efforts of great leaders like Tom Lewis.

In addition to his accomplishments spanning decades and touching countless lives, Tom and his wife Patty are the parents of three children, Wes, Ellen, and Shannon. His five grandchildren, Wesley Claire, Leighton, Will, Nate, and Jacks will surely benefit from Tom's retirement. I have a strong suspicion that his home community of Cartersville, GA, will benefit from the additional time he is able to spend in town, too.

As Tom and Patty prepare for this new chapter, I wish them and their families all the best. I offer my deepest gratitude for their friendship and work on behalf of our State.●

RECOGNIZING GT AIRINJECT, INC.

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, it is my privilege to recognize a small business that has benefited from hard work, ingenuity, and international trade. As we celebrate World Trade Month, it is important to recognize the limitless potential that exporting offers small businesses across the country. It is my distinct honor to name GT AirInject Inc., located in Jacksonville, FL, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Founded by Glen Black, GT AirInject is a family-owned manufacturer of air injection machines, which provide an efficient way to improve soil and lawn maintenance for golf courses and athletic fields. GT AirInject's flagship product, the AIR2G2, solves the issues of soil compaction by injecting pressurized air into the soil, up to 12 inches deep, which fractures the natural forming compact layers. Unlike traditional aeration methods that simply perforate the soil, the AIR2G2 injects air without damaging the turf surface. This revolutionary feature allows the course or field to be used immediately, making the AIR2G2 an ideal product for sport facilities and golf courses. In fact, GT AirInject's products are utilized internationally, at world-renowned facilities such as St. Andrews Links in Scotland, the Boston Red Sox's Fenway Park, the Green Bay Packer's Lambeau Field, and Real Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu Stadium.

In addition to the AIR2G2, GT AirInject has developed the AIR2HP. Perfect for both commercial and household use, the AIR2HP offers customers a more portable and dynamic product, while still providing the soil benefits of increased porosity, better water drainage, and improved root growth. The benefits of the AIR2G2 and the AIR2HP, however, are not limited to improved soil quality. The efficient and effective designs of GT AirInject products allow recreational facilities to remain open after turf maintenance, simultaneously decreasing the facilities maintenance budget while increasing revenue.

GT AirInject's commitment to manufacturing superior products, while maintaining an affordable price, has allowed them to become a world leader in air injection machines. Exporting across the globe, GT AirInject products can be found throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. Despite increased international demand, GT AirInject continues to manufacture its machines in Jacksonville.

GT AirInject's commitment to quality and innovation has not gone unnoticed. The AIR2G2 won the prestigious 2016 HSBC Golf Business Forum Innovation Award and the 2015 Sports Turf Managers Association's Innovation Award. Additionally, the AIR2HP was named as one of Lawn and Landscape magazine's Twenty for 2017 New Product Award Program winners.

American made products are essential to the United States' continued competitiveness in the global marketplace. GT AirInject is a tremendous example of a small business creating an innovative product that has generated global demand. They have grown internationally while continuing to create American jobs. It is with great pleasure that I name GT AirInject as the Senate Small Business of the Week. I wish Glen and the entire team nothing but success in their future endeavors.●

RECOGNIZING THE MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF GREENVILLE

• Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, it is my privilege to recognize and commend the Montessori School of Greenville for nearly 50 years of community service and teaching. At the end of this month, former teachers, directors, local educators, alumni, and students will gather to honor this longstanding educational leader in the Upstate as they close their doors.

The Greenville Montessori School has been a true model of education, since its humble beginnings from a church basement in 1970. At that time, it was the first Montessori school in the State of South Carolina. Since then, it has maintained the authentic principles and practices of the Montessori curriculum and developed a skilled staff and educational materials that provided training to countless teachers, helped establish other Montessori schools, and influenced alternative education models in the region and State.

This school developed a passion for learning, a sense of accountability, and a value for independent work in thousands of children in the Upstate. Many of these children grew up and sent their own children to this school, and it became a place for families and lifelong friends.

Today I celebrate the parents and educators who pushed and continue to push for improved educational offerings and programs like this one. Their work is informing and guiding the evolution of the school system and its offerings to provide safe environments and rigorous curriculums that will ensure our State's children can effectively compete in the local and global workforce and productively contribute to our society.

I would like to recognize and honor the Montessori School of Greenville and every type of K-12 school—public, private, charter school, homeschool, and online—that helps prepare our next generation for college, the workforce, and the amazing opportunities that lie ahead.

I pass along my sincerest gratitude to the many directors, educators, and local leaders involved with Greenville Montessori School in the past 50 years for contributing to and perpetuating the most important and precious opportunity we can offer our children: an education.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Ridgway, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13303 OF MAY 22, 2003, WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—PM 18

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2019.

Obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 with respect to the stabilization of Iraq.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 20, 2019.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2019, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 17, 2019, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2379. An act to reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1436. An act to make technical corrections to the computation of average pay under Public Law 110-279.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5. An act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 987. An act to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276h, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group: Mr. CORREA of California, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR of Texas, Ms. LOFGREN of California, and Mr. CARBAJAL of California.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY) announced that on today, May 20, 2019, he has signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.R. 2379. An act to reauthorize the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5. An act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 987. An act to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal Exchange outreach and educational activities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 312. An act to reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2578. An act to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication was laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and was referred as indicated:

EC-1318. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Refusal Procedures for Visas" (RIN1400-AE64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 2, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1541. A bill to increase the minimum age for sale of tobacco products to 21; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. 1542. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to standardize payment of hazardous duty incentive pay for members performing parachute jumping as an essential part of military duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. KING):

S. 1543. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code 1986 to provide that floor plan financing includes the financing of certain trailers and campers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1544. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for payment for services of radiologist assistants under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1545. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure the Secretary of Veterans Affairs permits the display of Battlefield Crosses in national cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1546. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program for projects to strengthen and protect vulnerable infrastructure used during mass evacuations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. PERDUE):

S. 1547. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, relating to sentencing of armed career criminals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 1548. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rate of tax on corporations participating in labor lockouts and to prohibit deductions and credits for wages and benefits paid to temporary workers during labor knockouts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. 1549. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to ensure that employees on leave under the Act maintain health coverage during an employer lockout; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1550. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the work opportunity credit for certain youth employees, and to extend empowerment zones; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1551. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to provide funding, on a competitive basis, for summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth ages 14 through 24; to the Com-

mittee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1552. A bill to decriminalize marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 63

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 63, a bill to implement the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Budget and Appropriations Process Reform.

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 106

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 106, a bill to reauthorize and extend funding for community health centers and the National Health Service Corps.

S. 151

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 151, a bill to deter criminal robocall violations and improve enforcement of section 227(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

S. 237

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit nurse practitioners and physician assistants to satisfy the documentation requirement under the Medicare program for coverage of certain shoes for individuals with diabetes.

S. 249

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 249, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 261

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) were added as

cosponsors of S. 261, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

S. 287

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 287, a bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to impose limitations on the authority of the President to adjust imports that are determined to threaten to impair national security, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, *supra*.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 436

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 436, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the development of public transportation operations safety risk reduction programs, and for other purposes.

S. 475

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent catastrophic out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to designate Venezuela under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of Venezuela to be eligible for temporary protected status under such section.

S. 711

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 711, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for mental health services

from the Department of Veterans Affairs to include members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 734

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 734, a bill to leverage Federal Government procurement power to encourage increased cybersecurity for Internet of Things devices, and for other purposes.

S. 785

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, a bill to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, *supra*.

S. 816

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 816, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to expedite approval of exports of small volumes of natural gas, and for other purposes.

S. 827

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to designate certain National Forest System land and certain public land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 846, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to limit certain rolling stock procurements, and for other purposes.

S. 857

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 857, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount of special pension for Medal of Honor recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 867

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 867, a bill to protect students of institutions of higher education and the taxpayer investment in institutions of higher education by improving oversight and accountability of institutions of higher education, par-

ticularly for-profit colleges, improving protections for students and borrowers, and ensuring the integrity of postsecondary education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 890

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 890, a bill to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to protect the personal technology devices and accounts of Senators and covered employees from cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1004

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1004, a bill to increase the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations officers and support staff and to require reports that identify staffing, infrastructure, and equipment needed to enhance security at ports of entry.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1039, a bill to limit the use of funds for kinetic military operations in or against Iran.

S. 1060

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1060, a bill to deter foreign interference in United States elections, and for other purposes.

S. 1123

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1123, a bill to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens.

S. 1168

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1168, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure campus access at public institutions of higher education for religious groups.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to promote democracy and human rights in Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 1191

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1191, a bill to reauthorize section 340H of the Public Health Service

Act to continue to encourage the expansion, maintenance, and establishment of approved graduate medical residency programs at qualified teaching health centers, and for other purposes.

S. 1200

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1200, a bill to create protections for depository institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 1223

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1223, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the non-application of Medicare competitive acquisition rates to complex rehabilitative wheelchairs and accessories.

S. 1235

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1235, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women in the United States the right to vote.

S. 1263

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1263, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an interagency task force on the use of public lands to provide medical treatment and therapy to veterans through outdoor recreation.

S. 1279

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1279, a bill to reauthorize mandatory funding programs for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions.

S. 1298

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1298, a bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to include the State insurance commissioner as a voting member of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and for other purposes.

S. 1370

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey

(Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) were added as cosponsors of S. 1370, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain military survivor benefits as earned income for purposes of the kiddie tax.

S. 1414

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1414, a bill to provide bankruptcy relief for student borrowers.

S. 1418

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1418, a bill to establish the Strength in Diversity Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1469

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1469, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interfering in elections with agents of a foreign government.

S. 1482

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1482, a bill to establish an integrated national approach to respond to ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change by protecting, managing, and conserving the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States, and to maximize Government efficiency and reduce costs, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments and other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 1508

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1508, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 1528

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1528, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of Green Bonds and to establish the United States Green Bank, and for other purposes.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections for health insurance consumers from surprise billing.

S. 1537

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Missouri

(Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1537, a bill to ensure America's law enforcement officers have access to lifesaving equipment needed to defend themselves and civilians from attacks by terrorists and violent criminals.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution establishing the John S. McCain III Human Rights Commission.

S. RES. 135

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 135, a resolution expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and valor by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending those individuals for leadership and bravery in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 1541. A bill to increase the minimum age for sale of tobacco products to 21; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today, I am introducing Federal legislation to make 21 the new minimum age for purchasing any tobacco product anywhere in the United States. Let me say that again—a new age nationwide for purchasing anything classified as a tobacco product—cigarettes, e-cigarettes, vapor products, and everything else. It shouldn't be 18 any longer; it should be 21, and this legislation will make that happen.

I recognize I might seem like an unusual candidate to lead this charge. I am the senior Senator from Kentucky. I have consistently stood up for our Kentucky farmers, including our tobacco farmers. I championed the tobacco buyout back in 2004. But actually my long experience with this subject and my commitment to farm families are part of what has convinced me that now is the right time to do this. I would like to say a few words about why.

Tobacco has been deeply intertwined in our Nation's history from the very beginning. Native Americans grew it and used it before European explorers ever arrived. John Rolfe—the famous settler who later married Pocahontas—kick-started Virginia's export economy using foreign tobacco seeds in 1612.

By the eve of the Revolution, tobacco was a major export and a huge part of

our colony's prosperity. Many tobacco farmers were energetic early backers of independence. George Washington grew tobacco at Mount Vernon, at first as his primary crop. In Benjamin Franklin's newspapers, some of the earliest ads for American tobacco ran alongside the essays urging Americans to stand up for freedom. Several million pounds of tobacco were actually used as collateral to help secure the loans they needed from France. Years later, Lewis and Clark used it as a peace offering to the Native Tribes they met while they were headed west. And, like too many other parts of early American history, tobacco's development was closely linked with the sin of slavery.

So tobacco has been a part of this country right from the start—so much so, in fact, that right here in the U.S. Capitol, artisans replaced the traditional designs in many of the Roman-style columns and chiseled American tobacco leaves in their place. Right here in this Chamber, we still have some old spittoons. We used to have Senate snuff boxes filled on the taxpayers' dime. The residue on the floors used to be so considerable that Charles Dickens warned fellow visitors not to pick up anything they dropped unless they had a pair of gloves on. One of the Senators Dickens actually admired most from that visit was Henry Clay. And, befitting the Commonwealth of Kentucky and our own rich history with the crop, that legendary Kentuckian was also a legendary tobacco enthusiast.

When the first settlers came over the Appalachians into what is now Kentucky, tobacco offered the perfect opportunity to jump-start their new lives. A pocketful of seeds was enough for a downpayment on a new, economically secure future for your family. Kentucky had fertile soil. We had favorable summers. We had inland waterways and access to the Mississippi for shipping.

Before long, burley tobacco was a staple crop for literally tens of thousands of Kentucky farms. For a time, we led even Virginia and North Carolina as the No. 1 tobacco State. Generations of farmers, even if they weren't primarily tobacco growers, would plant a little corner of it to help float the rest of the operation. Farming tobacco put shoes on kids' feet. It put dinner on the table. For many in Kentucky, tobacco made the American dream possible. It is a central pillar of our State's history.

In fact, back in the early 1900s, there was literally an armed conflict called the Black Patch War that revolved around tobacco prices. Farmers were against farmers. We are talking about beatings and horse whippings. Barns were burned. Eventually, martial law was declared in part of Kentucky. We are talking about neighbor-on-neighbor violence that was reminiscent of the Civil War—all over tobacco prices. The conflict was actually memorialized in the book "Night Rider," the first novel

by Robert Penn Warren, the famous Kentucky-born writer who won multiple Pulitzers and served as U.S. Poet Laureate.

A few decades later, in the late 1930s, Senator Alben Barkley—the only other Kentuckian to serve as majority leader—set up a top-down quota system that got Washington heavily involved in the tobacco market to try to provide price special assurance for farmers.

So when I first arrived here in the Senate in 1985, more than two-thirds of Kentucky's farmers grew some tobacco, and it accounted for almost half of the value of all the agricultural production in my State. But, of course, demand for U.S. tobacco has gone down as, among other factors, our knowledge of the health consequences has gone up.

Even as early as the late 1800s, when the transition began from all the varied forms of tobacco toward the modern, mass-marketed, mass-produced cigarette industry, there was concern. Those concerns went mainstream with the Surgeon General's report on smoking in the 1960s, and of course our understanding has only grown with more research. By 2004, these concerns, plus foreign competition, were making that quota system less of a helpful backstop and more of a stranglehold. So there was interest on all sides in unwinding this archaic system without pulling the rug out from under our growers.

I secured the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act, known as the tobacco buyout, which President Bush 43 signed into law. It wound down the special treatment for tobacco, while also providing the farmers who had invested heavily in these quotas 10 years of buyout payments to ease their transition.

What has happened since then has been a very exciting story. Just as Kentucky farmers once led the Nation in cultivating tobacco and helped write that important chapter in American history, they are now helping to write the next chapter of innovation.

We aren't interested in banning tobacco. We aren't interested in turning our backs on adults who choose to use these products or pretending we aren't proud of the Kentuckians who still grow it. But as the market has settled, many of our farmers have seized the opportunity to try new things.

Just a few years before the buyout, almost 30,000 Kentucky farms were still growing tobacco. It still made up about one-quarter of all of our farmers' cash receipts statewide. But the 10-year buyout program ended in 2014. These days, instead of 30,000 farms growing tobacco in the Commonwealth, it is more like 2,600. It still brings in hundreds of millions of dollars, but now it is only 6 percent of our total receipts from agriculture. Freed from the sunk costs of a quota system, our farmers have been able to participate in a more free market and reap the benefits. In fact, overall cash receipts from agriculture actually set a new record in

2014—the very same year the buyout ended. I am proud the 2004 policy I achieved has been a success. Kentucky farmers have taken the ball, however, and they have run with it.

I mentioned that George Washington initially planted a whole lot of tobacco at Mount Vernon before a variety of factors led him to scale it back and experiment with other things. One of those new crops was hemp. That was all the way back in the 1770s. As usual, George Washington knew what he was doing.

Industrial hemp is making a comeback today, and Kentucky farmers asked for help to change the outdated Federal laws that confused the plant with cannabis and prevented them from exploring the crop.

In 2014, I fought and won for farmers the right to explore hemp through State pilot projects. In last year's farm bill, my provision finished the job and made hemp a fully legal commodity nationwide. Now we are seeing the future take shape right before our eyes. Farmers in 99 of 120 counties are growing hemp. Processors are reporting more than \$50 million in gross sales. And this is just one of the new crops our farmers are using to chart new directions and connect Kentucky's past with its future.

I realize this has been quite a history lesson, but Kentuckians are used to hearing sweeping statements about our tobacco industry from folks outside the State who know none of this history and yet have no problem forming strong opinions. We are proud of our past. We are proud of who we are. But Kentucky farmers don't want their children to get hooked on tobacco products while they are in middle school or high school any more than any parents anywhere want that to happen. Kentucky is proud of what we make, but we also take pride in the health and development of our children.

The sad reality is that Kentucky has been the home to the highest rates of cancer in the country. We lead the entire Nation in the percentage of cancer cases tied directly to smoking. Our State once grew tobacco like none other, and now we are being hit by the health consequences of tobacco use like none other.

Nationwide, we are in the middle of a completely new public health epidemic that is really threatening our progress in youth tobacco use—the use of e-cigarettes and vaping. This spike has been concentrated in teenagers—and not just 18-year-olds. Moms and dads across the country are seeing their middle and high schoolers take up this new habit and start down a deadly path that our society has previously spent decades working hard to close down.

From 2017 to 2018, high school students' use of what are classified as tobacco products shot up by nearly 40 percent. That is a staggering figure, especially in a single year. That increase is driven almost entirely by vaping.

The brain is still developing at this young age. When teenagers use tobacco, they are quite literally altering their brain's chemistry and making it more susceptible to addiction. Many young vape users aren't buying the products themselves but sharing them with a friend. And remember, 90 percent of adult daily smokers say they used their first tobacco product before age 19.

Youth vaping is a public health crisis. It is our responsibility, as parents and public servants, to do everything we can to keep these harmful products out of high schools and out of youth culture. We need to put the national age of purchase at 21.

That is why I am introducing this legislation in recognition of tobacco's storied past in Kentucky and aware of the threat that all tobacco products pose now and for future generations. I am proud to partner on this effort with Senator TIM KAINE, who represents another Commonwealth with a long history of growing tobacco. I know there is interest from Members on both sides of the aisle, including Senators YOUNG, ROMNEY, SCHATZ, and others. This is not a zero-sum choice between farmers and public health. We can support both. We need to support both, but the health of our children is literally at stake.

That is why I will make enacting this legislation one of my highest priorities, and I look forward to working with all of our colleagues to make that happen.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise to support the words of my colleague, Leader MCCONNELL, and to thank him for working on this important piece of legislation, the Tobacco-Free Youth Act. I will offer some thoughts about why I have been happy to work with Leader MCCONNELL and with other Senators who share the goal of raising the national tobacco age to 21.

Like Senator MCCONNELL, I come from a tobacco State. The Jamestown-based Virginia Company was chartered by King James, landing at Jamestown in 1607, and beginning the English colonization of the United States. They almost didn't make it. They could easily have failed like other English settlements in the Outer Banks of North Carolina or others, but two things saved them.

The first was the magnanimity of the Powhatan Indians, who, in those early years, when times were tough, helped them to survive and helped them to get over times of drought and hunger. The second thing was the discovery of, as Leader MCCONNELL mentioned, the tobacco seeds in Virginia that, through the efforts of John Roth and others, became such a powerful driver of the Virginia agricultural economy. Had it not been for tobacco and had it not been for the Powhatan Indians, the Jamestown colony would likely have disappeared.

Tobacco has such a place in our history that in the ceiling of both of the

legislative chambers in the Virginia Capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson, the ceiling is circled by gold-embossed tobacco leaves. We restored the capitol in 2000 and restored the gold embossing because we understand that it was tobacco that helped create modern Virginia.

In the city of Richmond, where I live and where I served as mayor, one of the largest cigarette-producing manufacturers in the world is the Philip Morris plant in South Richmond, which over decades has been a fantastic employer of local Virginians and local residents.

As Governor, I was proud to work on tobacco initiatives because, as the leader indicated, as we become more aware of public health consequences, there has been more need to try to stem the challenges that these health consequences create.

When I was Governor, I worked in tandem with my Republican speaker of the house to ban smoking in restaurants and bars, which was a tough, tough sell at that time back in 2009, but we made it happen. Probably my happiest day as a Governor, vis-a-vis tobacco, was the day where I went to Chesterfield County in suburban Richmond, and, together with bipartisan legislators, we celebrated the results that had just come out that showed that for the first time in recorded history the youth smoking rate in Virginia was below the national average. Much like Kentucky, we have been above the national average because in a State where it is a product that you are proud of, everyone is encouraged to use it. But by about 2009, we were below the national average, and we felt very good about that.

I am here with Senator MCCONNELL, partly because of our history, but really I am here, as he indicated, because of the current challenge. We are backsliding. We are backsliding. The recent increases in youth tobacco use demonstrate that we need to do more.

Current youth tobacco product use has increased dramatically from 2017 to 2018, completely erasing the decline in tobacco product use among youth that had been happening for many years. From the CDC, this increase is driven largely by e-cigarettes. More than 1 in 4 high schoolers in 2018 and 1 in 14 middle schoolers in 2018 had used a tobacco product in the last 30 days—a dramatic increase from 2017—and 1.5 million more young people used e-cigarettes in 2018 than in 2017.

E-cigarettes are the most commonly used product among the young, and they are frequently used in combination with other tobacco products. The recent increase in the use of tobacco products is heavily, heavily driven by the popularity of e-cigarettes, shaped like a flash drive, able to be shared with friends, and sold in kid-friendly flavors with a high nicotine content.

Disturbingly, it is not only e-cigarettes. The use of any tobacco product grew by more than 38 percent among high schoolers from 2017 to 2018, and in

Virginia, where we had celebrated in our State that it was below the national average, we are seeing dramatic increases. And 16.3 percent of high school youth are reporting using any tobacco product, and 6.5 percent of those—one-third of those—smoke cigarettes.

According to the CDC, any use of tobacco products by the young is considered unsafe. The leader laid out how the use of these e-cigarettes alter the chemistry of the brain and actually make a young person more prone for the rest of their life to becoming addicted. And it is not just addiction. It is also learning, memory, attention, impulse control, and cognition. The use of tobacco also increases among the young the likelihood of developing mood disorders like anxiety and depression.

So there is a strong rationale for this bill, and I was honored when the majority leader asked about a month ago if I would work together with him on a bipartisan bill as two Senators from tobacco States, joining others to find a way to raise the age from 18 to 21.

Now, 95 percent of adult smokers begin smoking before the age of 21. The Institute of Medicine, now the National Academy of Medicine, did research recently showing that increasing the tobacco age to 21 will, over time, significantly reduce the number of young and young adult smoking, as well as smoking-caused deaths, and improve public health and save lives.

What does our bill do? Our bill raises the Federal minimum age to purchase any tobacco products from 18 to 21. We direct the FDA to update their current regulations and enforcement structure for the current 18 age minimum and apply to it to the new 21 age minimum. We encourage States to pass their own laws raising the age to 21 and require the States to enforce those laws and meet other requirements, as they currently do, pursuant to the Synar Amendment. Our legislation would apply to all populations and to all types of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes.

As a father of a marine and as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I strongly feel that we should extend the same public health protections to members of the military as we do to their civilian counterparts. I look forward to working with the majority leader and so many others on both sides of the aisle to do a good thing for public health, to do a good thing for our young people, and raise the tobacco age to 21.

As the leader mentioned, there are other Senators—Senators ROMNEY and YOUNG, Senators SCHATZ and DURBIN, and Senator MURRAY—who have invested their energies in this effort. We pledge to work together with all of them. We can come together to do this on behalf of our young people.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1541

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Tobacco-Free Youth Act”.

SEC. 2. MINIMUM AGE OF SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

(a) ESTABLISHING MINIMUM AGE OF 21 FOR SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—Section 1926 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-26) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “AGE OF 18” and inserting “AGE OF 21”;

(2) by striking “age of 18” each place such phrase appears and inserting “age of 21”;

(3) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 1994” and inserting “fiscal year 2021”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “fiscal year 1993” and inserting “fiscal year 2020”;

(ii) by striking “fiscal year 1994” and inserting “fiscal year 2021”;

(iii) by striking “fiscal year 1995” and inserting “fiscal year 2022”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “1995” and inserting “2022”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “1994” and inserting “2021”;

(ii) by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(D) by striking “this section, the term” and inserting “this section—

“(1) the term”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) the term ‘tobacco product’ has the meaning given such term in section 201(rr) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.”.

(b) FDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 906(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387f(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), by striking “18 years” and inserting “21 years”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) MINIMUM AGE OF SALE.—It shall be unlawful for any retailer to sell a tobacco product to any person younger than 21 years of age, consistent with section 1140.14 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).”.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall update regulations issued under chapter IX of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387 et seq.) as appropriate to carry out the amendments made by paragraph (1).

(c) NON-PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) or (b) shall be construed to prevent a State or local governmental entity from establishing, enforcing, or maintaining a law with respect to sales of tobacco products to individuals below a minimum age, provided that such State or local law is in addition to, or more stringent than, Federal law.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1550. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the work opportunity credit for certain youth employees, and to extend em-

powerment zones; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1550

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Helping to Encourage Real Opportunities (HERO) for At-Risk Youth Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT FOR CERTAIN YOUTH EMPLOYEES.

(a) EXPANSION OF CREDIT FOR SUMMER YOUTH.—

(1) CREDIT ALLOWED FOR YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT.—Section 51(d)(7)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking clauses (i) and (iii) and redesignating clauses (ii) and (iv) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively,

(B) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “(or if later, on May 1 of the calendar year involved),”

(C) by striking the period at the end of clause (ii) (as so redesignated) and inserting “, and”, and

(D) adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) who will be employed for not more than 20 hours per week during any period between September 16 and April 30 in which such individual is regularly attending any secondary school.”.

(2) INCREASE IN CREDIT AMOUNT.—Section 51(d)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subparagraph (F) of section 51(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “summer”.

(B) Paragraph (7) of section 51(d) of such Code is amended—

(i) by striking “summer” each place it appears in subparagraphs (A);

(ii) in subparagraph (B), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking “subparagraph (A)(iv)” and inserting “subparagraph (A)(ii)”; and

(iii) by striking “SUMMER” in the heading thereof.

(b) CREDIT FOR AT-RISK YOUTH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 51(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (J) and inserting “, or”, and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(K) an at-risk youth.”.

(2) AT-RISK YOUTH.—Paragraph (14) of section 51(d) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“(14) AT-RISK YOUTH.—The term ‘at-risk youth’ means any individual who is certified by the designated local agency—

“(A) as—

“(i) having attained age 16 but not age 25 on the hiring date,

“(ii) as not regularly attending any secondary, technical, or post-secondary school during the 6-month period preceding the hiring date,

“(iii) as not regularly employed during such 6-month period, and

“(iv) as not readily employable by reason of lacking a sufficient number of basic skills, or

“(B) as—

“(i) having attained age 16 but not age 21 on the hiring date, and

“(ii) an eligible foster child (as defined in section 152(f)(1)(C)) who was in foster care during the 12-month period ending on the hiring date.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to individuals who begin work for the employer after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF EMPOWERMENT ZONES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1391(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “December 31, 2017” and inserting “December 31, 2020”.

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TERMINATION DATES SPECIFIED IN NOMINATIONS.—In the case of a designation of an empowerment zone the nomination for which included a termination date which is contemporaneous with the date specified in subparagraph (A)(i) of section 1391(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect before the enactment of this Act), subparagraph (B) of such section shall not apply with respect to such designation if, after the date of the enactment of this section, the entity which made such nomination amends the nomination to provide for a new termination date in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s designee) may provide.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1551. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to provide funding, on a competitive basis, for summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth ages 14 through 24; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1551

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Creating Pathways for Youth Employment Act”.

SEC. 2. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subtitle E as subtitle F; and

(2) by inserting after subtitle D the following:

“Subtitle E—Youth Employment Opportunities

“SEC. 176. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle:

“(1) ELIGIBLE YOUTH.—The term ‘eligible youth’ means an individual who—

“(A) is not younger than age 14 or older than age 24; and

“(B) is—

“(i) an in-school youth;

“(ii) an out-of-school youth; or

“(iii) an unemployed individual.

“(2) HARDEST-TO-EMPLOY, MOST-AT-RISK.—The term ‘hardest-to-employ, most-at-risk’, used with respect to an individual, includes individuals who are homeless, in foster care, involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system, or are not enrolled in or at risk of dropping out of an educational institution and who live in an underserved community

that has faced trauma through acute or long-term exposure to substantial discrimination, historical or cultural oppression, intergenerational poverty, civil unrest, a high rate of violence, or a high rate of drug overdose mortality.

“(3) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian tribe’ and ‘tribal organization’ have the meanings given the terms in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(4) IN-SCHOOL YOUTH; OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.—The terms ‘in-school youth’ and ‘out-of-school youth’ have the meanings given the terms in section 129(a)(1).

“(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

“(6) SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘subsidized employment’ means employment for which the employer receives a total or partial subsidy to offset costs of employing an eligible youth under this subtitle.

“(7) TRIBAL AREA.—The term ‘tribal area’ means—

“(A) an area on or adjacent to an Indian reservation;

“(B) land held in trust by the United States for Indians;

“(C) a public domain Indian allotment;

“(D) a former Indian reservation in Oklahoma; and

“(E) land held by an incorporated Native group, Regional Corporation, or Village Corporation under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

“(8) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ‘tribal college or university’ has the meaning given the term ‘Tribal College or University’ in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

“(9) TRIBALLY DESIGNATED HOUSING ENTITY.—The term ‘tribally designated housing entity’, used with respect to an Indian tribe (as defined in this section), has the meaning given in section 4 of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).

“SEC. 176A. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

“(a) ALLOCATION.—Of the funds appropriated under section 176E that remain available after any reservation under subsection (b), the Secretary may make available—

“(1) not more than \$1,500,000,000 in accordance with section 176B to provide eligible youth with subsidized summer employment opportunities; and

“(2) not more than \$2,000,000,000 in accordance with section 176C to provide eligible youth with subsidized year-round employment opportunities.

“(b) RESERVATION.—The Secretary may reserve not more than 10 percent of the funds appropriated under section 176E to provide technical assistance and oversight, in order to assist eligible entities in applying for and administering grants awarded under this subtitle.

“SEC. 176B. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) GRANTS.—Using the amounts made available under 176A(a)(1), the Secretary shall award, on a competitive basis, planning and implementation grants.

“(2) GENERAL USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall award the grants to assist eligible entities by paying for the program share of the cost of—

“(A) in the case of a planning grant, planning a summer youth employment program to provide subsidized summer employment opportunities; and

“(B) in the case of an implementation grant, implementation of such a program, to provide such opportunities.

“(b) PERIODS AND AMOUNTS OF GRANTS.—

“(1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary may award a planning grant under this section for a 1-year period, in an amount of not more than \$200,000.

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Secretary may award an implementation grant under this section for a 3-year period, in an amount of not more than \$5,000,000.

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a planning or implementation grant under this section, an entity shall—

“(A) be a—

“(i) State, local government, or Indian tribe or tribal organization, that meets the requirements of paragraph (2); or

“(ii) community-based organization that meets the requirements of paragraph (3); and

“(B) meet the requirements for a planning or implementation grant, respectively, specified in paragraph (4).

“(2) GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS.—An entity that is a State, local government, or Indian tribe or tribal organization referred to in paragraph (1) shall demonstrate that the entity has entered into a partnership with State, local, or tribal entities—

“(A) that shall include—

“(i) a local educational agency or tribal educational agency (as defined in section 6132 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7452));

“(ii) a local board or tribal workforce development agency;

“(iii) a State, local, or tribal agency serving youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system;

“(iv) a State, local, or tribal child welfare agency;

“(v) a State, local, or tribal agency or community-based organization, with—

“(I) expertise in providing counseling services, and trauma-informed and gender-responsive trauma prevention, identification, referral, and support (including treatment) services; and

“(II) a proven track record of serving low-income vulnerable youth and out-of-school youth; and

“(vi) if the State, local government, or Indian tribe or tribal organization is seeking an implementation grant, and has not established a summer youth employment program, an entity that is carrying out a State, local, or tribal summer youth employment program; and

“(vii) an employer or employer association; and

“(B) that may include—

“(i) an institution of higher education or tribal college or university;

“(ii) a representative of a labor or labor-management organization;

“(iii) an entity that carries out a program that receives funding under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) or section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17532);

“(iv) a collaborative applicant as defined in section 401 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360) or a private nonprofit organization that serves homeless individuals and households (including such an applicant or organization that serves individuals or households that are at risk of homelessness in tribal areas) or serves foster youth;

“(v) an entity that carries out a program funded under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), including Native American programs funded under section 116 of that Act

(20 U.S.C. 2326) and tribally controlled post-secondary career and technical institution programs funded under section 117 of that Act (20 U.S.C. 2327);

“(vi) a local or tribal youth committee;

“(vii) a State or local public housing agency or a tribally designated housing entity; and

“(viii) another appropriate State, local, or tribal agency.

“(3) COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION PARTNERSHIPS.—A community-based organization referred to in paragraph (1) shall demonstrate that the organization has entered into a partnership with State, local, or tribal entities—

“(A) that shall include—

“(i) a unit of general local government or tribal government;

“(ii) an agency described in paragraph (2)(A)(i);

“(iii) a local board or tribal workforce development agency;

“(iv) a State, local, or tribal agency serving youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system;

“(v) a State, local, or tribal child welfare agency;

“(vi) if the organization is seeking an implementation grant, and has not established a summer youth employment program, an entity that is carrying out a State, local, or tribal summer youth employment program; and

“(vii) an employer or employer association; and

“(B) that may include one or more entities described in paragraph (2)(B).

“(4) ENTITIES ELIGIBLE FOR PARTICULAR GRANTS.—

“(A) ENTITIES ELIGIBLE FOR PLANNING GRANTS.—The Secretary may award a planning grant under this section to an eligible entity that—

“(i) is preparing to establish or expand a summer youth employment program that meets the minimum requirements specified in subsection (d); and

“(ii) has not received a grant under this section.

“(B) ENTITIES ELIGIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award an implementation grant under this section to an eligible entity that—

“(I) has received a planning grant under this section; or

“(II) has established a summer youth employment program and demonstrates a minimum level of capacity to enhance or expand the summer youth employment program described in the application submitted under subsection (d).

“(ii) CAPACITY.—In determining whether an entity has the level of capacity referred to in clause (i)(II), the Secretary may include as capacity—

“(I) the entity’s staff capacity and staff training to deliver youth employment services; and

“(II) the entity’s existing youth employment services (as of the date of submission of the application submitted under subsection (d)) that are consistent with the application.

“(d) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an eligible entity desiring to receive a grant under this section for a summer youth employment program shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including, at a minimum, each of the following:

“(A) With respect to an application for a planning or implementation grant—

“(i) a description of the eligible youth for whom summer employment services will be provided;

“(ii) a description of the eligible entity, and a description of the expected participation and responsibilities of each of the partners in the partnership described in subsection (c);

“(iii) information demonstrating sufficient need for the grant in the State, local, or tribal population, which may include information showing—

“(I) a high level of unemployment among youth (including young adults) ages 14 through 24;

“(II) a high rate of out-of-school youth;

“(III) a high rate of homelessness;

“(IV) a high rate of poverty;

“(V) a high rate of adult unemployment;

“(VI) a high rate of community or neighborhood crime;

“(VII) a high rate of violence; or

“(VIII) a high level or rate on another indicator of need;

“(iv) a description of the strategic objectives the eligible entity seeks to achieve through the program to provide eligible youth with core work readiness skills, which may include—

“(I) financial literacy skills, including providing the support described in section 129(b)(2)(D);

“(II) sector-based technical skills aligned with employer needs;

“(III) skills that—

“(aa) are soft employment skills, early work skills, or work readiness skills; and

“(bb) include social skills, communications skills, higher-order thinking skills, self-control, and positive self-concept; and

“(IV) (for the hardest-to-employ, most-at-risk eligible youth) basic skills like communication, math, and problem solving in the context of training for advancement to better jobs and postsecondary training; and

“(v) information demonstrating that the eligible entity has obtained commitments to provide the non-program share described in paragraph (2) of subsection (h).

“(B) With respect to an application for a planning grant—

“(i) a description of the intermediate and long-term goals for planning activities for the duration of the planning grant;

“(ii) a description of how grant funds will be used to develop a plan to provide summer employment services for eligible youth;

“(iii) a description of how the eligible entity will carry out an analysis of best practices for identifying, recruiting, and engaging program participants, in particular the hardest-to-employ, most-at-risk eligible youth;

“(iv) a description of how the eligible entity will carry out an analysis of best practices for placing youth participants—

“(I) in opportunities that—

“(aa) are appropriate subsidized employment opportunities with employers based on factors including age, skill, experience, career aspirations, work-based readiness, and barriers to employment; and

“(bb) may include additional services for participants, including core work readiness skill development and mentorship services;

“(II) in summer employment that—

“(aa) is not less than 6 weeks;

“(bb) follows a schedule of not more than 20 hours per week; and

“(cc) pays not less than the applicable Federal, State, or local minimum wage; and

“(v) a description of how the eligible entity plans to develop a mentorship program or connect youth with positive, supportive mentorships, consistent with paragraph (3).

“(C) With respect to an application for an implementation grant—

“(i) a description of how the eligible entity plans to identify, recruit, and engage program participants, in particular the hardest-to-employ, most-at-risk eligible youth;

“(ii) a description of the manner in which the eligible entity plans to place eligible youth participants in subsidized employment opportunities, and in summer employment, described in subparagraph (B)(iv);

“(iii) (for a program serving the hardest-to-employ, most-at-risk eligible youth), a description of workplaces for the subsidized employment involved, which may include workplaces in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors;

“(iv) a description of how the eligible entity plans to provide or connect eligible youth participants with positive, supportive mentorships, consistent with paragraph (3);

“(v) a description of services that will be available to employers participating in the youth employment program, to provide supervisors involved in the program with coaching and mentoring on—

“(I) how to support youth development;

“(II) how to structure learning and reflection; and

“(III) how to deal with youth challenges in the workplace;

“(vi) a description of how the eligible entity plans to offer structured pathways back into employment and a youth employment program under this section for eligible youth who have been terminated from employment or removed from the program;

“(vii) a description of how the eligible entity plans to engage eligible youth beyond the duration of the summer employment opportunity, which may include—

“(I) developing or partnering with a year-round youth employment program;

“(II) referring eligible youth to other year-round programs, which may include—

“(aa) programs funded under section 176C or the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.);

“(bb) after school programs;

“(cc) secondary or postsecondary education programs;

“(dd) training programs;

“(ee) cognitive behavior therapy programs;

“(ff) apprenticeship programs; and

“(gg) national service programs;

“(III) employing a full-time, permanent staff person who is responsible for youth outreach, followup, and recruitment; or

“(IV) connecting eligible youth with job development services, including career counseling, resume and job application assistance, interview preparation, and connections to job leads;

“(viii) evidence of the eligible entity's capacity to provide the services described in this subsection; and

“(ix) a description of the quality of the summer youth employment program, including a program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(2) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible entity that is an Indian tribe or tribal organization and desires to receive a grant under this section for a summer youth employment program may, in lieu of submitting the application described in paragraph (1), submit an application to the Secretary that meets such requirements as the Secretary develops after consultation with the tribe or organization.

“(3) MENTOR.—For purposes of subparagraphs (B)(iv), (B)(v), and (C)(iv) of paragraph (1), a mentor—

“(A) shall be an individual who has been matched with an eligible youth based on the youth's needs;

“(B) shall make contact with the eligible youth at least once each week;

“(C) shall be a trusted member of the local community; and

“(D) may include—

“(i) a mentor trained in trauma-informed care (including provision of trauma-informed trauma prevention, identification, referral, or support services to youth that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing trauma), conflict resolution, and positive youth development;

“(ii) a job coach trained to provide youth with guidance on how to navigate the workplace and troubleshoot problems;

“(iii) a supervisor trained to provide at least two performance assessments and serve as a reference; or

“(iv) a peer mentor who is a former or current participant in the youth employment program involved.

“(e) AWARDS FOR POPULATIONS AND AREAS.—

“(1) POPULATIONS.—The Secretary shall reserve, from the amounts made available under section 176A(a)(1)—

“(A) 50 percent to award grants under this section for planning or provision of subsidized summer employment opportunities for in-school youth; and

“(B) 50 percent to award such grants to plan for planning or provision of such opportunities for out-of-school youth.

“(2) AREAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In awarding the grants, the Secretary shall consider the regional diversity of the areas to be served, to ensure that urban, suburban, rural, and tribal areas are receiving grant funds.

“(B) RURAL AND TRIBAL AREA INCLUSION.—

“(i) RURAL AREAS.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts made available under section 176A(a)(1) for each fiscal year shall be made available for activities to be carried out in rural areas.

“(ii) TRIBAL AREAS.—Not less than 5 percent of the amounts made available under section 176A(a)(1) for each fiscal year shall be made available for activities to be carried out in tribal areas.

“(f) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—In allocating funds under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities—

“(1) who propose to coordinate their activities—

“(A) with local or tribal employers; and

“(B) with agencies described in subsection (c)(2)(A)(i) to ensure the summer youth employment programs provide clear linkages to remedial, academic, and occupational programs carried out by the agencies;

“(2) who propose a plan to increase private sector engagement in, and job placement through, summer youth employment; and

“(3) who have, in their counties, States, or tribal areas (as compared to other counties in their State, other States, or other tribal areas, respectively), a high level or rate described in subsection (d)(1)(A)(iii).

“(g) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section may use the grant funds for services described in subsection (d).

“(2) DISCRETIONARY USES.—The eligible entity may also use the funds—

“(A) to provide wages to eligible youth in subsidized summer employment programs;

“(B) to provide eligible youth with support services, including case management, child care assistance, child support services, and transportation assistance; and

“(C) to develop data management systems to assist with programming, evaluation, and records management.

“(3) ADMINISTRATION.—An eligible entity may reserve not more than 10 percent of the grant funds for the administration of activities under this section.

“(4) CARRY-OVER AUTHORITY.—Any amounts provided to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year may, at the discretion

of the Secretary, remain available to that entity for expenditure during the succeeding fiscal year to carry out programs under this section.

“(h) PROGRAM SHARE.—

“(1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The program share for a planning grant awarded under this section shall be 100 percent of the cost described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The program share for an implementation grant awarded under this section shall be 50 percent of the cost described in subsection (a)(2)(B).

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

“(i) may increase the program share for an eligible entity; and

“(ii) shall increase the program share for an Indian tribe or tribal organization to not less than 95 percent of the cost described in subsection (a)(2)(B).

“(C) NON-PROGRAM SHARE.—The eligible entity may provide the non-program share of the cost—

“(i) in cash or in-kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment, or services; and

“(ii) from State, local, tribal or private (including philanthropic) sources and, in the case of an Indian tribe or tribal organization, from Federal sources.

“SEC. 176C. YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) GRANTS.—Using the amounts made available under 176A(a)(2), the Secretary shall award, on a competitive basis, planning and implementation grants.

“(2) GENERAL USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall award the grants to assist eligible entities by paying for the program share of the cost of—

“(A) in the case of a planning grant, planning a year-round youth employment program to provide subsidized year-round employment opportunities; and

“(B) in the case of an implementation grant, implementation of such a program to provide such opportunities.

“(b) PERIODS AND AMOUNTS OF GRANTS.—The planning grants shall have the periods and amounts described in section 176B(b)(1). The implementation grants shall have the periods and grants described in section 176B(b)(2).

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a planning or implementation grant under this section, an entity shall, except as provided in paragraph (2)—

“(A) be a—

“(i) State, local government, or Indian tribe or tribal organization, that meets the requirements of section 176B(c)(2); or

“(ii) community-based organization that meets the requirements of section 176B(c)(3); and

“(B) meet the requirements for a planning or implementation grant, respectively, specified in section 176B(c)(4).

“(2) YEAR-ROUND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), any reference in section 176B(c)—

“(A) to a summer youth employment program shall be considered to refer to a year-round youth employment program; and

“(B) to a provision of section 176B shall be considered to refer to the corresponding provision of this section.

“(d) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an eligible entity desiring to receive a grant under this section for a year-round youth employment program shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require,

including, at a minimum, each of the following:

“(A) With respect to an application for a planning or implementation grant, the information and descriptions specified in section 176B(d)(1)(A).

“(B) With respect to an application for a planning grant, the descriptions specified in section 176B(d)(1)(B), except that the description of an analysis for placing youth in employment described in clause (iv)(II)(bb) of that section shall cover employment that follows a schedule—

“(i) that consists of—

“(I) not more than 15 hours per week for in-school youth; and

“(II) not less than 20 and not more than 40 hours per week for out-of-school youth; and

“(ii) that depends on the needs and work-readiness level of the population being served.

“(C) With respect to an application for an implementation grant, the descriptions and evidence specified in section 176B(d)(1)(C)—

“(i) except that the reference in section 176B(d)(1)(C)(ii) to employment described in section 176B(d)(1)(B) shall cover employment that follows the schedule described in subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) except that the reference to programs in clause (vii)(II)(aa) of that section shall be considered to refer only to programs funded under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

“(2) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible entity that is an Indian tribe or tribal organization and desires to receive a grant under this section for a year-round youth employment program may, in lieu of submitting the application described in paragraph (1), submit an application to the Secretary that meets such requirements as the Secretary develops after consultation with the tribe or organization.

“(3) MENTOR.—For purposes of paragraph (1), any reference in subparagraphs (B)(iv), (B)(v), and (C)(iv) of section 176B(d)(1) to a mentor shall be considered to refer to a mentor who—

“(A) shall be an individual described in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 176B(d)(3);

“(B) shall make contact with the eligible youth at least twice each week; and

“(C) may be an individual described in section 176B(d)(3)(D).

“(4) YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT.—For purposes of this subsection, any reference in section 176B(d)—

“(A) to summer employment shall be considered to refer to year-round employment; and

“(B) to a provision of section 176B shall be considered to refer to the corresponding provision of this section.

“(e) AWARDS FOR POPULATIONS AND AREAS; PRIORITIES.—

“(1) POPULATIONS.—The Secretary shall reserve, from the amounts made available under section 176A(a)(2)—

“(A) 50 percent to award grants under this section for planning or provision of subsidized year-round employment opportunities for in-school youth; and

“(B) 50 percent to award such grants to plan for planning or provision of such opportunities for out-of-school youth.

“(2) AREAS; PRIORITIES.—In awarding the grants, the Secretary shall—

“(A) carry out section 176B(e)(2); and

“(B) give priority to eligible entities—

“(i) who—

“(I) propose the coordination and plan described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 176B(f), with respect to year-round youth employment; and

“(II) meet the requirements of section 176B(f)(3); or

“(ii) who—

“(I) propose a plan to coordinate activities with entities carrying out State, local, or tribal summer youth employment programs, to provide pathways to year-round employment for eligible youth who are ending summer employment; and

“(II) meet the requirements of section 176B(f)(3).

“(f) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section may use the grant funds—

“(1) for services described in subsection (d);

“(2) as described in section 176B(g)(2), with respect to year-round employment programs;

“(3) as described in section 176B(g)(3), with respect to activities under this section; and

“(4) at the discretion of the Secretary, as described in section 176B(g)(4), with respect to activities under this section.

“(g) PROGRAM SHARE.—

“(1) PLANNING GRANTS.—The provisions of section 176B(h)(1) shall apply to planning grants awarded under this section, with respect to the cost described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The provisions of section 176B(h)(2) shall apply to implementation grants awarded under this section, with respect to the cost described in subsection (a)(2)(B).

“SEC. 176D. EVALUATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

“(a) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish performance measures for purposes of annual reviews under subsection (b).

“(2) COMPONENTS.—The performance measures for the eligible entities shall consist of—

“(A) the indicators of performance described in paragraph (3); and

“(B) an adjusted level of performance for each indicator described in subparagraph (A).

“(3) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The indicators of performance shall consist of—

“(i) the percentage of youth employment program participants who are in education or training activities, or in employment, during the second quarter after exit from the program;

“(ii) the percentage of youth employment program participants who are in education or training activities, or in employment, during the fourth quarter after exit from the program;

“(iii) the percentage of youth employment program participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential, or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (subject to subparagraph (B)), during participation in or within 1 year after exit from the program; and

“(iv) the percentage of youth employment program participants who, during a program year, are in a youth employment program that includes an education or training program that leads to an outcome specified by the Secretary, which may include—

“(I) obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential or employment; or

“(II) achieving measurable skill gains toward such a credential or employment.

“(B) INDICATOR RELATING TO CREDENTIAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iii), youth employment program participants who obtain a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent shall be included in the percentage counted as meeting the criterion under such subparagraph only if such participants, in addition to obtaining such diploma or its recognized equivalent, have obtained or retained employment or are in a youth employment program that includes an education or training program leading to a

recognized postsecondary credential within 1 year after exit from the program.

“(4) LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each eligible entity, there shall be established, in accordance with this paragraph, levels of performance for each of the corresponding indicators of performance described in paragraph (3).

“(B) IDENTIFICATION IN APPLICATION.—Each eligible entity shall identify, in the application submitted under subsection (d) of section 176B or 176C, expected levels of performance for each of those indicators of performance for each program year covered by the application.

“(C) AGREEMENT ON ADJUSTED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE.—The eligible entity shall reach agreement with the Secretary on levels of performance for each of those indicators of performance for each such program year. The levels agreed to shall be considered to be the adjusted levels of performance for the eligible entity for such program years and shall be incorporated into the application prior to the approval of such application.

“(b) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Secretary shall carry out an annual review of each eligible entity receiving a grant under this subtitle. In conducting the review, the Secretary shall review the performance of the entity on the performance measures under this section and determine if the entity has used any practices that shall be considered best practices for purposes of this subtitle.

“(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) PREPARATION.—The Secretary shall prepare a report on the grant programs established by this subtitle, which report shall include a description of—

“(A) the eligible entities receiving funding under this subtitle;

“(B) the activities carried out by the eligible entities;

“(C) how the eligible entities were selected to receive funding under this subtitle; and

“(D) an assessment of the results achieved by the grant programs including findings from the annual reviews conducted under subsection (b).

“(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Creating Pathways for Youth Employment Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report described in paragraph (1) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

“(d) APPLICATION TO INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary may issue regulations that clarify the application of all the provisions of this subtitle to Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

“SEC. 176E. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) to carry out section 176B, \$300,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024; and

“(2) to carry out section 176C, \$400,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) REFERENCES.—

(1) Section 121(b)(1)(C)(ii)(II) of the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(b)(1)(C)(ii)(II)) is amended by striking “subtitles C through E” and inserting “subtitles C through F”.

(2) Section 503(b) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3343(b)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: “(as such subtitles were in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act)”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to the subtitle heading for subtitle E of title I and inserting the following:

“Subtitle E—Youth Employment Opportunities

“Sec. 176. Definitions.

“Sec. 176A. Allocation of funds.

“Sec. 176B. Summer employment competitive grant program.

“Sec. 176C. Year-round employment competitive grant program.

“Sec. 176D. Evaluation and administration.

“Sec. 176E. Authorization of appropriations.”.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. Kaine):

S. 1552. A bill to decriminalize marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1552

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Marijuana Freedom and Opportunity Act”.

SEC. 2. DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA.

(a) MARIJUANA REMOVED FROM SCHEDULE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—Subsection (c) of schedule I of section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) is amended—

(1) by striking “marihuana”; and

(2) by striking “tetrahydrocannabinols”.

(b) REMOVAL OF PROHIBITION ON IMPORT AND EXPORT.—Section 1010(b) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “or” after the semicolon;

(B) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (G);

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “or” after the semicolon;

(B) by striking subparagraph (G); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (G);

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “paragraphs (1), (2), and (4)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) and (2)”;

(4) by striking paragraph (4); and

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(44) (21 U.S.C. 802(44)), by striking “marihuana,”;

(2) in section 401(b) (21 U.S.C. 841(b))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (vi), by inserting “or” after the semicolon;

(II) by striking (vii); and

(III) by redesignating clause (viii) as clause (vii);

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clause (vii); and

(II) by redesignating clause (viii) as clause (vii);

(iii) in subparagraph (C), in the first sentence, by striking “subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D)” and inserting “subparagraphs (A) and (B)”;

(iv) by striking subparagraph (D);

(v) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(vi) in subparagraph (D)(i), as so redesignated, by striking “subparagraphs (C) and (D)” and inserting “subparagraph (C)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4); and

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively;

(3) in section 402(c)(2)(B) (21 U.S.C. 842(c)(2)(B)), by striking “, marihuana,”;

(4) in section 403(d)(1) (21 U.S.C. 843(d)(1)), by striking “, marihuana,”;

(5) in section 418(a) (21 U.S.C. 859(a)), by striking the last sentence;

(6) in section 419(a) (21 U.S.C. 860(a)), by striking the last sentence;

(7) in section 422(d) (21 U.S.C. 863(d))—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “marihuana,”; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “, such as a marihuana cigarette,”; and

(8) in section 516(d) (21 U.S.C. 886(d)), by striking “section 401(b)(6)” each place the term appears and inserting “section 401(b)(5)”.

(d) OTHER CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM DRUG CONTROL ACT OF 1986.—The National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 559b et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 15002(a) (16 U.S.C. 559b(a)) by striking “marijuana and other”;

(B) in section 15003(2) (16 U.S.C. 559c(2)) by striking “marijuana and other”; and

(C) in section 15004(2) (16 U.S.C. 559d(2)) by striking “marijuana and other”.

(2) INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—Section 2516 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (1)(e), by striking “marihuana,”; and

(B) in subsection (2) by striking “marihuana,”.

SEC. 3. LEVEL THE ECONOMIC PLAYING FIELD.

(a) ESTIMATE.—On an annual basis, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a reasonable estimate of total tax revenue generated by the marijuana industry for the previous 12-month period.

(b) TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the general fund of the Treasury to the trust fund established under subsection (c) the greater of—

(1) an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount estimated under subsection (a); and

(2) \$10,000,000.

(c) TRUST FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the Marijuana Opportunity Trust Fund, which shall consist of amounts transferred under subsection (b).

(2) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the trust fund established under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide loans under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) to assist—

(A) small business concerns owned and controlled by women, as defined in section 3 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 632), that operate in the marijuana industry; and

(B) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)), that operate in the marijuana industry.

SEC. 4. HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH.

(a) STUDY; DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall—

(1) carry out a study of the impact of driving under the influence of tetrahydrocannabinol on highway safety; and

(2) develop enhanced strategies and procedures to reliably determine the impairment

of a driver under the influence of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall conduct research on the impacts of marijuana, including—

(1) effects of tetrahydrocannabinol on the human brain;

(2) efficacy of medicinal marijuana as a treatment for specific diseases and conditions; and

(3) identification of additional medical benefits and uses of cannabis.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, for purposes of carrying out the activities described in subsection (a).

SEC. 6. PROTECT KIDS.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the Department of the Treasury shall promulgate regulations that—

(1) require restrictions on the advertising and promotion of products related to marijuana, if the Secretary determines that such regulation would be appropriate for the protection of the public health, taking into account—

(A) the risks and benefits to the population of individuals age 18 and under, including users and nonusers of marijuana products;

(B) the increased or decreased likelihood that existing users of marijuana products who are age 18 and under will stop using such products; and

(C) the increased or decreased likelihood that those age 18 and under who do not use marijuana products will start using such products; and

(2) impose restrictions on the advertising and promotion of products related to marijuana consistent with and to the full extent permitted by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. GRANTS FOR EXPUNGEMENT OF MARIJUANA CONVICTIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to award grants to States and units of local government for the purpose of administering, expanding, or developing expungement or sealing programs for convictions of possession of marijuana \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 with not less than 50 percent of those funds being directed to cover the cost of public defenders or legal aid providers.

SEC. 8. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, may be construed to modify the authority of the Federal Government to prevent marijuana trafficking from States that have legalized marijuana to those that have not.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, I have 4 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They

have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 20, 2019, at 5 p.m., to conduct a hearing

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

The Subcommittee on Airland of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 20, 2019, at 5 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

The Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 20, 2019, at 4 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 20, 2019, at 5:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator John Boozman: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 550.72 | | | | | | 550.72 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 336.55 | | | | | | 336.55 |
| Israel | Shekel | | 1,040.00 | | | | | | 1,040.00 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 800.00 | | | | | | 800.00 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 289.00 | | | | | | 289.00 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 319.00 | | | | | | 319.00 |
| Spain | Euro | | 241.00 | | | | | | 241.00 |
| Rosie Heiss: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 523.64 | | | | | | 523.64 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 336.55 | | | | | | 336.55 |
| Israel | Shekel | | 1,040.00 | | | | | | 1,040.00 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 800.00 | | | | | | 800.00 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 289.00 | | | | | | 289.00 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 287.00 | | | | | | 287.00 |
| Spain | Euro | | 200.00 | | | | | | 200.00 |
| Senator Chris Van Hollen: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,095.08 | | | | | | 1,095.08 |
| France | Franc | | 839.00 | | | | | | 839.00 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Cyprus | Pound | | 648.89 | | | | | | 648.89 |
| Senator Richard Shelby: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 3,965.35 | | | | | | 3,965.35 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 9,007.33 | | | | 9,007.33 |
| Senator James Lankford: | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | Shekel | | 811.25 | | | | | | 811.25 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 716.98 | | | | | | 716.98 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 11,913.63 | | | | 11,913.63 |
| Adam Farris: | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | Shekel | | 781.75 | | | | | | 781.75 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 687.50 | | | | | | 687.50 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 13,217.73 | | | | 13,217.73 |
| Paul Grove: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | Dinar | | 704.60 | | | | | | 704.60 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 76.00 | | | | | | 76.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,366.53 | | | | 10,366.53 |
| Adam Yezerski: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | Dinar | | 704.60 | | | | | | 704.60 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 76.00 | | | | | | 76.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 7,492.63 | | | | 7,492.63 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Sarita Vanka: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | Dinar | | 704.60 | | | | | | 704.60 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 76.00 | | | | | | 76.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,366.53 | | | | 10,366.53 |
| Katherine Jackson: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | Dinar | | 704.60 | | | | | | 704.60 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 76.00 | | | | | | 76.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,366.53 | | | | 10,366.53 |
| Laura Friedel: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | Dirham | | 2,135.00 | | | | | | 2,135.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,164.13 | | | | 14,164.13 |
| Richard Eddings: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | Dirham | | | 2,135.00 | | | | | 2,135.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,164.13 | | | | 14,164.13 |
| Paul Grove: | | | | | | | | | |
| France | Franc | | 943.00 | | | | | | 943.00 |
| Israel | Shekel | | 1,040.00 | | | | | | 1,040.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 8,095.14 | | | | 8,095.14 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | 3,069.87 | | | 3,069.87 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | | | | 1,138.36 | | | 1,138.36 |
| Israel | Shekel | | | | | 2,829.12 | | | 2,829.12 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | | | | 446.96 | | | 446.96 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | | | | 765.56 | | | 765.56 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | | | | 1,773.67 | | | 1,773.67 |
| Spain | Euro | | | | | 79.67 | | | 79.67 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | | | | 6,651.42 | | | 6,651.42 |
| Israel | Shekel | | | | | 6,637.38 | | | 6,637.38 |
| Lebanon | Pound | | | | | 100.00 | | | 100.00 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | | | | 1,305.45 | | | 1,305.45 |
| France | Franc | | | | | 912.00 | | | 912.00 |
| Israel | Shekel | | | | | 7,136.95 | | | 7,136.95 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | | | | 10,232.00 | | | 10,232.00 |
| Jordan | Dinar | | | | | 523.55 | | | 523.55 |
| Total | | | 27,808.04 | | 109,154.31 | | 43,601.96 | | 180,564.31 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95—384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RICHARD SHELBY,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, May 9, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator James M. Inhofe: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 548.06 | | | | | | 548.06 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 271.65 | | | | | | 271.65 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 983.55 | | | | | | 983.55 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 779.54 | | | | | | 779.54 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 331.46 | | | | | | 331.46 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 201.27 | | | | | | 201.27 |
| Spain | Euro | | 158.09 | | | | | | 158.09 |
| Lucas Holland: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 557.01 | | | | | | 557.01 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 284.01 | | | | | | 284.01 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 1,005.83 | | | | | | 1,005.83 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 820.14 | | | | | | 820.14 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 358.82 | | | | | | 358.82 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 213.63 | | | | | | 213.63 |
| Spain | Euro | | 182.53 | | | | | | 182.53 |
| Tony Pankuch: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 544.65 | | | | | | 544.65 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 246.62 | | | | | | 246.62 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 970.18 | | | | | | 970.18 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 718.49 | | | | | | 718.49 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 384.37 | | | | | | 384.37 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 203.64 | | | | | | 203.64 |
| Spain | Euro | | 209.58 | | | | | | 209.58 |
| John M. Powers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 531.01 | | | | | | 531.01 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 285.65 | | | | | | 285.65 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 988.27 | | | | | | 988.27 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 727.54 | | | | | | 727.54 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 341.46 | | | | | | 341.46 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 236.28 | | | | | | 236.28 |
| Spain | Euro | | 175.13 | | | | | | 175.13 |
| Elizabeth Burke: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 544.65 | | | | | | 544.65 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 271.65 | | | | | | 271.65 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 989.41 | | | | | | 989.41 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 755.05 | | | | | | 755.05 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 331.46 | | | | | | 331.46 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 201.27 | | | | | | 201.27 |
| Spain | Euro | | 175.13 | | | | | | 175.13 |
| Senator Mike Rounds: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 229.49 | | | | | | 229.49 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 293.69 | | | | | | 293.69 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 907.64 | | | | | | 907.64 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 738.24 | | | | | | 738.24 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 330.80 | | | | | | 330.80 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 192.75 | | | | | | 192.75 |
| Spain | Euro | | 143.20 | | | | | | 143.20 |
| Daniel Adelstein: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 229.49 | | | | | | 229.49 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 281.31 | | | | | | 281.31 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 943.44 | | | | | | 943.44 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 762.83 | | | | | | 762.83 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 280.19 | | | | | | 280.19 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 165.77 | | | | | | 165.77 |
| Spain | Euro | | 167.22 | | | | | | 167.22 |
| Thomas Goffus: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 8,807.70 | | | | 8,807.70 |
| Germany | Euro | | 708.72 | | | | | | 708.72 |
| Dustin Walker: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 8,807.72 | | | | 8,807.72 |
| Germany | Euro | | 934.14 | | | | | | 934.14 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | 10,443.89 | | 4,905.46 | | 15,349.35 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | | | | | 3,984.27 | | 3,984.27 |
| Israel | New Shekel | | | | 1,731.81 | | 10,150.51 | | 11,882.32 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | | | | | 1,564.36 | | 1,564.36 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | | | | | 2,679.47 | | 2,679.47 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | | | | | 6,207.83 | | 6,207.83 |
| Spain | Euro | | | | | | 142.34 | | 142.34 |
| Senator Jeanne Shaheen: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 272.01 | | | | | | 272.01 |
| Senator Rick Scott: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,639.36 | | | | | | 1,639.36 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 1,928.53 | | 1,928.53 |
| Senator Roger F. Wicker: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | 1,255.00 | | | | 1,255.00 |
| France | Euro | | 925.33 | | | | | | 925.33 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | | | 582.22 | | | | 582.22 |
| Austria | Euro | | | | 1,627.16 | | | | 1,627.16 |
| Robert Murray: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | 1,255.00 | | | | 1,255.00 |
| France | Euro | | 925.33 | | | | | | 925.33 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 582.22 | | | | | | 582.22 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,627.16 | | | | | | 1,627.16 |
| Senator Martin Heinrich: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,095.09 | | | | | | 1,095.09 |
| France | Euro | | 843.33 | | | | | | 843.33 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 615.22 | | | | | | 615.22 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,836.16 | | | | | | 1,836.16 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 950.28 | | 950.28 |
| France | Euro | | | | 1,382.25 | | 332.25 | | 1,714.50 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | | | 474.12 | | 1,520.25 | | 1,994.37 |
| Austria | Euro | | | | 2,906.44 | | 3,674.68 | | 6,581.12 |
| Senator Joni Ernst: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,240.38 | | | | 10,240.38 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 898.13 | | | | | | 898.13 |
| Nicolas Adams: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,240.38 | | | | 10,240.38 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 931.43 | | | | | | 931.43 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | | | 2,597.73 | | 7,629.53 | | 10,227.26 |
| Ozge Guzelsu: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 5,737.00 | | | | 5,737.00 |
| Singapore | Dollar | | 1,120.21 | | | | | | 1,120.21 |
| Japan | Yen | | 978.24 | | | | | | 978.74 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | Yen | | | | 857.85 | | 51.29 | | 909.14 |
| Mariah McNamara: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 17,992.53 | | | | 17,992.53 |
| Cameroon | Franc | | 977.38 | | | | | | 977.38 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | Franc | | | | 66.31 | | | | 66.31 |
| Robert Winkler: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 12,500.73 | | | | 12,500.73 |
| Germany | Euro | | 164.50 | | | | | | 164.50 |
| Turkey | Lira | | 323.00 | | | | | | 323.00 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | | | 28.33 | | 136.41 | | 164.74 |
| Senator Tim Kaine: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,459.03 | | | | 2,459.03 |
| Colombia | Peso | | 908.40 | | | | | | 908.40 |
| Ryan Colvert: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,459.03 | | | | 2,459.03 |
| Colombia | Peso | | 912.61 | | | | | | 912.61 |
| Mary Naylor: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,459.03 | | | | 2,459.03 |
| Colombia | Peso | | 894.86 | | | | | | 894.86 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | | | | | 874.13 | | 874.13 |
| Adam Barker: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,263.83 | | | | 14,263.83 |
| Germany | Euro | | 433.99 | | | | | | 433.99 |
| Tanzania | Shilling | | 509.00 | | | | | | 509.00 |
| Mariah McNamara: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,356.00 | | | | 14,356.00 |
| Germany | Euro | | 433.99 | | | | | | 433.99 |
| Tanzania | Shilling | | 467.00 | | | | | | 467.00 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Shilling | | | | | | 263.18 | | 263.18 |
| Senator Marsha Blackburn: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 13,249.33 | | | | 13,249.33 |
| Poland | Zloty | | 223.64 | | | | | | 223.64 |
| Germany | Euro | | 144.13 | | | | | | 144.13 |
| Emily Manning: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 13,249.03 | | | | 13,249.03 |
| Poland | Zloty | | 246.86 | | | | | | 246.86 |
| Germany | Euro | | 187.91 | | | | | | 187.91 |
| Thomas Goffus: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 18,013.80 | | | | 18,013.80 |
| Belarus | Ruble | | 574.46 | | | | | | 574.46 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 747.11 | | | | | | 747.11 |
| Turkey | Lira | | 590.85 | | | | | | 590.85 |
| Dustin Walker: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 9,186.59 | | | | 9,186.59 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Belarus | Ruble | | 454.52 | | | | | | 454.52 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 739.83 | | | | | | 739.83 |
| Turkey | Lira | | 577.66 | | | | | | 577.66 |
| William G.P. Monahan: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 15,221.03 | | | | 15,221.03 |
| Belarus | Ruble | | 403.52 | | | | | | 403.52 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 439.97 | | | | | | 439.97 |
| Delegation Expenses: * | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | Ruble | | | | | | 248.92 | | 248.92 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | | | | | 651.40 | | 1,120.45 |
| Turkey | Lira | | | | | | 277.54 | | 277.54 |
| Senator Deb Fischer: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 590.00 | | | | | | 590.00 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 559.88 | | | | | | 559.88 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 337.18 | | | | | | 337.18 |
| Brianna Puccini: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 590.00 | | | | | | 590.00 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 559.88 | | | | | | 559.88 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 255.31 | | | | | | 255.31 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 745.98 | | | | | | 745.98 |
| Delegation Expenses: * | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | Forint | | | | 200.00 | | 1,020.00 | | 1,220.00 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | | | | | 585.33 | | 585.33 |
| Belgium | Euro | | | | 946.06 | | 337.84 | | 1,283.90 |
| Dustin Walker: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 6,988.43 | | | | 6,988.43 |
| Taiwan | Dollar | | 251.46 | | | | | | 251.46 |
| South Korea | Won | | 1,140.86 | | | | | | 1,140.86 |
| Orzge Guzelsu: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 5,161.23 | | | | 5,161.23 |
| Taiwan | Dollar | | 322.00 | | | | | | 322.00 |
| South Korea | Won | | 1,160.33 | | | | | | 1,160.33 |
| Delegation Expenses: * | | | | | | | | | |
| Taiwan | Dollar | | | | 24.94 | | | | 24.94 |
| South Korea | Won | | | | 801.94 | | | | 801.94 |
| Total | | | 55,068.46 | | 219,968.23 | | 50,115.80 | | 325,152.49 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JAMES INHOFE,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, May 8, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Mike Crapo: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 267.35 | | | | | | 267.35 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 323.59 | | | | | | 323.59 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 310.96 | | | | | | 310.96 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 378.68 | | | | | | 378.68 |
| Senator John Kennedy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 615.00 | | | | | | 615.00 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 846.00 | | | | | | 846.00 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 449.00 | | | | | | 449.00 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,224.00 | | | | | | 1,224.00 |
| Gregg Richard: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 376.50 | | | | | | 376.50 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 607.50 | | | | | | 607.50 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 210.50 | | | | | | 210.50 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 985.50 | | | | | | 985.50 |
| John Steitz: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 615.00 | | | | | | 615.00 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 846.00 | | | | | | 846.00 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 449.00 | | | | | | 449.00 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,224.00 | | | | | | 1,224.00 |
| Susan Wheeler: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 457.41 | | | | | | 457.41 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 688.41 | | | | | | 688.41 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 291.41 | | | | | | 291.41 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,066.41 | | | | | | 1,066.41 |
| Delegation Expenses: * | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | | | | | 3,052.99 | | 3,052.99 |
| Hungary | Forint | | | | | | 6,100.00 | | 6,100.00 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | | | | | 2,793.29 | | 2,793.29 |
| Belgium | Euro | | | | | | 4,730.28 | | 4,730.28 |
| Total | | | 12,232.22 | | | | 16,676.56 | | 28,908.78 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR MIKE CRAPO,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, May 8, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Mike Lee: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 2,176.08 | | 1,057.73 | | 752.31 | | 3,986.12 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| France | Euro | | 614.00 | | 232.83 | | 338.67 | | 1,185.50 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,318.38 | | 1,692.66 | | 1,936.37 | | 4,947.41 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 308.89 | | 197.55 | | 633.44 | | 1,139.88 |
| Total | | | 4,417.35 | | 3,180.77 | | 3,660.79 | | 11,258.91 |

SENATOR ROGER WICKER,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Apr. 9, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator John Barrasso: | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | 590.38 | | | | | | 590.38 |
| Hungary | Forint | | 796.00 | | | | | | 796.00 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | 424.00 | | | | | | 424.00 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,149.21 | | | | | | 1,149.21 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | Zloty | | | | | | 1,526.50 | | 1,526.50 |
| Hungary | Forint | | | | | | 2,033.34 | | 2,033.34 |
| Ukraine | Hryvnia | | | | | | 439.00 | | 439.00 |
| Belgium | Euro | | | | | | 1,576.76 | | 1,576.76 |
| Total | | | 2,959.59 | | | | 5,575.60 | | 8,535.19 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN BARRASSO,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, May 8, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Robert Casey: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,202.73 | | | | | | 1,202.73 |
| France | Euro | | 678.65 | | | | | | 678.65 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 330.14 | | | | | | 330.14 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,462.21 | | | | | | 1,462.21 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 2,450.19 | | 2,450.19 |
| France | Euro | | | | | | 1,206.59 | | 1,206.59 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | | | | | 658.27 | | 658.27 |
| Austria | Euro | | | | | | 730.39 | | 730.39 |
| Total | | | 3,673.73 | | | | 5,045.44 | | 8,719.17 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR CHUCK GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, May 9, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator John Barrasso: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,665.18 | | | | | | 1,665.18 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 6,181.23 | | | | 6,181.23 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 936.49 | | 936.49 |
| Senator Christopher Coons: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,609.70 | | | | | | 1,609.70 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 983.95 | | | | | | 983.95 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 4,458.13 | | | | 4,458.13 |
| Thomas Mancinelli: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 903.95 | | | | | | 903.95 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 864.64 | | | | | | 864.64 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 13,955.83 | | | | 13,955.83 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 2,301.43 | | 2,301.43 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | | | | | 2,201.02 | | 2,201.02 |
| Senator Robert Menendez: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,754.13 | | | | | | 1,754.13 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,257.61 | | | | | | 1,257.61 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 12,335.83 | | | | 12,335.83 |
| Jessica Lewis: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 983.95 | | | | | | 983.95 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 8,527.33 | | | | 8,527.33 |
| Damian Murphy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,147.67 | | | | | | 1,147.67 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,362.84 | | | | | | 1,362.84 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 8,563.00 | | | | 8,563.00 |
| Juan Pachon: | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | Euro | | 1,362.84 | | | | | | 1,362.84 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,087.33 | | | | 2,087.33 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 2,188.95 | | 2,188.95 |
| Belgium | Euro | | | | | | 5,776.88 | | 5,776.88 |
| Senator Jeff Merkley: | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | 299.48 | | | | | | 299.48 |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | 228.90 | | | | | | 228.90 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 3,546.65 | | | | 3,546.65 |
| Matt Traylor: | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | 347.00 | | | | | | 347.00 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | 24.06 | | | | | | 24.06 |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | 277.02 | | | | | | 277.02 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 3,216.10 | | | | 3,216.10 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | | | | | 2,516.54 | | 2,516.54 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | | | | | 524.64 | | 524.64 |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | | | | | 1,796.09 | | 1,796.09 |
| Senator Jeff Merkley: | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | Peso | | 436.25 | | | | | | 436.25 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 386.59 | | | | 386.59 |
| Matt Traylor: | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | Peso | | 426.25 | | | | | | 426.25 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,078.61 | | | | 1,078.61 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | Peso | | | | | | 4,937.00 | | 4,937.00 |
| Senator Christopher Murphy: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 1,281.19 | | | | | | 1,281.19 |
| Ireland | Euro | | 414.08 | | | | | | 414.08 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,205.43 | | | | 10,205.43 |
| Jessica Elledge: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 1,281.19 | | | | | | 1,281.19 |
| Ireland | Euro | | 424.08 | | | | | | 424.08 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 10,205.43 | | | | 10,205.43 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | | | | | 3,783.27 | | 3,783.27 |
| Senator James Risch: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,642.68 | | | | | | 1,642.68 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 16,222.88 | | | | 16,222.88 |
| Suzanne Wrasse: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,664.80 | | | | | | 1,664.80 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,951.83 | | | | 14,951.83 |
| Christopher Socha: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,652.80 | | | | | | 1,652.80 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 169.49 | | | | | | 169.49 |
| Greece | Euro | | 963.00 | | | | | | 963.00 |
| North Macedonia | Denar | | 312.79 | | | | | | 312.79 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 12,087.43 | | | | 12,087.43 |
| Hannah Thoburn: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,577.47 | | | | | | 1,577.47 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 473.98 | | | | | | 473.98 |
| Greece | Euro | | 642.00 | | | | | | 642.00 |
| North Macedonia | Denar | | 367.79 | | | | | | 367.79 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 12,032.43 | | | | 12,032.43 |
| Lydia Westlake: | | | | | | | | | |
| North Macedonia | Denar | | 153.54 | | | | | | 153.54 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 6,314.21 | | | | 6,314.21 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 5,057.95 | | 5,057.95 |
| Greece | Euro | | | | | | 885.00 | | 885.00 |
| North Macedonia | Denar | | | | | | 331.00 | | 331.00 |
| Senator Marco Rubio: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | 604.75 | | | | | | 604.75 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,689.03 | | | | 1,689.03 |
| Viviana Bovo: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | 604.75 | | | | | | 604.75 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 3,154.03 | | | | 3,154.03 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Dollar | | | | | | 1,615.33 | | 1,615.33 |
| Senator Marco Rubio: | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | Dollar | | 8.67 | | | | | | 8.67 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,879.63 | | | | 2,879.63 |
| Viviana Bovo: | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | Dollar | | 8.67 | | | | | | 8.67 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,879.63 | | | | 2,879.63 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | Dollar | | | | | | 168.00 | | 168.00 |
| Senator Tom Udall: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,095.08 | | | | | | 1,095.08 |
| France | Euro | | 500.22 | | | | | | 500.22 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 958.33 | | | | | | 958.33 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,836.16 | | | | | | 1,836.16 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 1,206.68 | | 1,206.68 |
| France | Euro | | | | | | 571.50 | | 571.50 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | | | | | 816.06 | | 816.06 |
| Austria | Euro | | | | | | 3,133.87 | | 3,133.87 |
| Sarah Arkin: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | Dirham | | 1,040.59 | | | | | | 1,040.59 |
| Saudi Arabia | Riyal | | 1,007.60 | | | | | | 1,007.60 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 9,333.89 | | | | 9,333.89 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | Dirham | | | | | | 331.83 | | 331.83 |
| Brian Cullen: | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | Shekel | | 1,772.50 | | | | | | 1,772.50 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 36.00 | | | | | | 36.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 5,529.37 | | | | 5,529.37 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | New Israel Shekel | | | | | | 346.36 | | 346.36 |
| Iraq | Dinar | | | | | | 5,116.00 | | 5,116.00 |
| Margaret Dougherty: | | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | Franc | | 1,280.58 | | | | | | 1,280.58 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Italy | Euro | | 902.68 | | | | | | 902.68 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,482.33 | | | | 2,482.33 |
| Joshua Klein: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | Taka | | 1,024.00 | | | | | | 1,024.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,932.53 | | | | 2,932.53 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | Taka | | | | | | 2,670.64 | | 2,670.64 |
| Rolfe Michael Schiffer: | | | | | | | | | |
| China | RMB | | 741.00 | | | | | | 741.00 |
| Korea | Won | | 752.18 | | | | | | 752.18 |
| Japan | Yen | | 495.64 | | | | | | 495.64 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 4,056.74 | | | | 4,056.74 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| China | RMB | | | | | | 131.00 | | 131.00 |
| Korea | Won | | | | | | 561.20 | | 561.20 |
| Japan | Yen | | | | | | 343.08 | | 343.08 |
| Lowell Schwartz: | | | | | | | | | |
| France | Euro | | 1,509.33 | | | | | | 1,509.33 |
| Germany | Euro | | 690.00 | | | | | | 690.00 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 5,519.33 | | | | 5,519.33 |
| Megan Bartley: | | | | | | | | | |
| France | Euro | | 1,495.20 | | | | | | 1,495.20 |
| Germany | Euro | | 981.76 | | | | | | 981.76 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 3,772.33 | | | | 3,772.33 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| France | Euro | | | | | | 884.00 | | 884.00 |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 1,008.65 | | 1,008.65 |
| Brandon Yoder: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | 842.92 | | | | | | 842.92 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,920.93 | | | | 1,920.93 |
| Charlotte Oldham Moore: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | 1,105.02 | | | | | | 1,105.02 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,885.93 | | | | 1,885.93 |
| Juan Pachon: | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | 1,074.87 | | | | | | 1,074.87 |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,885.93 | | | | 1,885.93 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | Peso | | | | | | 6,407.00 | | 6,407.00 |
| Total | | | 51,324.80 | | 175,867.04 | | 78,958.32 | | 306,150.16 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JAMES E. RISCH,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, May 8, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Ron Johnson: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 14,749.36 | | | | 14,749.36 |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,136.78 | | | | | | 1,136.78 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 190.46 | | | | | | 190.46 |
| Lydia Westlake: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 6,314.22 | | | | 6,314.22 |
| Germany | Euro | | 679.76 | | | | | | 679.76 |
| Belgium | Euro | | 191.06 | | | | | | 191.06 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | Euro | | | | | | 898.59 | | 898.59 |
| Senator Thomas R. Carper: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 4,573.40 | | | | 4,573.40 |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | 557.17 | | | | | | 557.17 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | 252.00 | | | | | | 252.00 |
| Abigail Shenkle: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 3,536.10 | | | | 3,536.10 |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | 557.71 | | | | | | 557.71 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | 412.90 | | | | | | 412.90 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | | | | | 5,033.08 | | 5,033.08 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | | | | | 1,049.28 | | 1,049.28 |
| El Salvador | Dollar | | | | | | 6,585.58 | | 6,585.58 |
| Senator Michael B. Enzi: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 508.97 | | | | | | 508.97 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | 265.53 | | | | | | 265.53 |
| Israel | Shekel | | 933.46 | | | | | | 933.46 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | 431.58 | | | | | | 431.58 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | 294.80 | | | | | | 294.80 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | 192.75 | | | | | | 192.75 |
| Spain | Euro | | 219.89 | | | | | | 219.89 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 490.55 | | 490.55 |
| Kosovo | Euro | | | | | | 569.18 | | 569.18 |
| Israel | Shekel | | | | | | 1,697.47 | | 1,697.47 |
| Ethiopia | Birr | | | | | | 223.48 | | 223.48 |
| Rwanda | Franc | | | | | | 382.78 | | 382.78 |
| Algeria | Dinar | | | | | | 886.83 | | 886.83 |
| Spain | Euro | | | | | | 39.83 | | 39.83 |
| Total | | | 6,824.82 | | 29,173.08 | | 17,856.65 | | 53,854.55 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RON JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
May 8, 2019.

May 20, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S2979

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1, 2019 TO MAR. 31, 2019.

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Lindsey Graham: | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | 812.95 | | | | | | 812.95 |
| Craig Abele: | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | 812.95 | | | | | | 812.95 |
| Matt Runkunas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | 812.95 | | | | | | 812.95 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | | | | | 2,091.13 | | 2,091.13 |
| Senator Lindsey Graham: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,716.12 | | | | | | 1,716.12 |
| Senator Sheldon Whitehouse: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,716.12 | | | | | | 1,716.12 |
| Alice James: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,377.52 | | | | | | 1,377.52 |
| Matt Runkunas: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,377.52 | | | | | | 1,377.52 |
| Christopher Mewett: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,016.35 | | | | | | 1,016.35 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | | | | | 7,840.32 | | 7,840.32 |
| Senator Lindsey Graham: | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | New Shekel | | 1,140.00 | | | | | | 1,140.00 |
| France | Euro | | 993.00 | | | | | | 993.00 |
| Delegation Expenses:* | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | New Shekel | | | | | | 7,136.95 | | 7,136.95 |
| France | Euro | | | | | | 912.00 | | 912.00 |
| Kristina Seseck: | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | Peso | | 336.62 | | | | | | 336.62 |
| Mexico | Peso | | 791.10 | | | | | | 791.10 |
| United States | | | | | 2,909.63 | | | | 2,909.63 |
| Total | | | 12,903.20 | | 2,909.63 | | 17,980.40 | | 33,793.23 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95—384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR LINDSEY GRAHAM,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, May 7, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Brian Walsh | | | 587.00 | | | | | | 587.00 |
| Delegation Expenses * | | | | | 2,362.13 | | | | 2,362.13 |
| Brian Walsh | | | 299.00 | | | | 807.66 | | 807.66 |
| | | | 681.30 | | | | | | 299.00 |
| | | | | | 3,288.73 | | | | 681.30 |
| Kathleen Reilly | | | 299.00 | | | | | | 3,288.73 |
| | | | 706.30 | | | | | | 299.00 |
| | | | | | 3,288.73 | | | | 706.30 |
| Delegation Expenses * | | | | | | | 1,998.38 | | 3,288.73 |
| Senator Roy Blunt | | | 2,385.00 | | | | | | 1,998.38 |
| | | | | | 14,164.13 | | | | 2,385.00 |
| Dan Burgess | | | 2,323.47 | | | | | | 14,164.13 |
| | | | | | 14,164.33 | | | | 2,323.47 |
| Delegation Expenses * | | | | | | | 25,187.40 | | 14,164.33 |
| Jacob Barton | | | 426.14 | | | | | | 25,187.40 |
| | | | 530.93 | | | | | | 426.14 |
| | | | 620.55 | | | | | | 530.93 |
| | | | | | 25,358.85 | | | | 620.55 |
| Jim Catella | | | 426.13 | | | | | | 25,358.85 |
| | | | 530.93 | | | | | | 426.13 |
| | | | 440.20 | | | | | | 530.93 |
| | | | | | 25,258.25 | | | | 440.20 |
| Russell Willig | | | 426.13 | | | | | | 25,258.25 |
| | | | 530.93 | | | | | | 426.13 |
| | | | 641.88 | | | | | | 530.93 |
| | | | | | 11,278.43 | | | | 641.88 |
| Delegation Expenses * | | | | | | | 50.60 | | 11,278.43 |
| Chris Joyner | | | 576.73 | | | | | | 50.60 |
| | | | 1,573.35 | | | | | | 576.73 |
| | | | | | 12,985.23 | | | | 1,573.35 |
| Mike Casey | | | 576.73 | | | | | | 12,985.23 |
| | | | 1,160.48 | | | | | | 576.73 |
| | | | | | 12,985.23 | | | | 1,160.48 |
| Delegation Expenses * | | | | | | | 63.58 | | 12,985.23 |
| Total | | | 15,742.18 | | 125,134.04 | | 28,107.62 | | 63.58 |

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95—384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RICHARD BURR,
Chairman, Select Committee on Intelligence, May 10, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Senator Tom Udall: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,095.08 | | | | | | 1,095.08 |

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| France | Euro | | 842.00 | | | | | | 842.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 648.89 | | | | | | 648.89 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Kyle Parker: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 573.64 | | | | | | 573.64 |
| France | Euro | | 842.00 | | | | | | 842.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 587.12 | | | | | | 587.12 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Mark Toner: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 573.64 | | | | | | 573.64 |
| France | Euro | | 842.00 | | | | | | 842.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 587.12 | | | | | | 587.12 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Jordan Warlick: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 573.64 | | 5,105.93 | | | | 5,679.57 |
| France | Euro | | 842.00 | | | | | | 842.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 587.12 | | | | | | 587.12 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Rachel Bauman: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 573.64 | | | | | | 573.64 |
| France | Euro | | 843.00 | | | | | | 843.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 587.12 | | | | | | 587.12 |
| Austria | Euro | | 1,834.38 | | | | | | 1,834.38 |
| Alex Tiersky: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 1,016.35 | | 12,419.23 | | | | 13,435.58 |
| France | Euro | | 842.00 | | | | | | 842.00 |
| Austria | Euro | | 3,054.78 | | | | | | 3,054.78 |
| Everett Price: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 1,215.04 | | 10,371.93 | | | | 11,586.97 |
| Robert Hand: | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | Euro | | 3,492.98 | | 1,494.93 | | | | 4,987.91 |
| Paul Massaro: | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | Euro | | 3,492.98 | | 10,590.93 | | | | 14,083.91 |
| Delegation Expenses: * | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | Euro | | 9,027.67 | | | | | | 9,027.67 |
| France | Euro | | 6,858.00 | | | | | | 6,858.00 |
| Cyprus | Euro | | 10,861.30 | | | | | | 10,861.30 |
| Austria | Euro | | 23,236.38 | | | | | | 23,236.38 |
| Janice Helwig: | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | Euro | | 21,266.00 | | 13,243.01 | | | | 34,509.01 |
| Total: | | | 104,133.39 | | 53,225.96 | | | | 157,359.35 |

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR ROGER WICKER,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
May 10, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Robert Karem: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 12,985.23 | | | | 12,985.23 |
| Germany | Euro | | 578.14 | | | | | | 578.14 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 1,373.35 | | | | | | 1,373.35 |
| Total | | | 1,951.49 | | 12,985.23 | | | | 14,936.72 |

SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL,
Majority Leader, May 9, 2019.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2019

| Name and country | Name of currency | Per diem | | Transportation | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency |
| Michael Kuiken: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 1,617.23 | | | | 1,617.23 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 1,461.35 | | | | | | 1,461.35 |
| Lane Bodian: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,115.03 | | | | 2,115.03 |
| Colombia | Pesos | | 605.00 | | | | 1,627.50 | | 2,232.50 |
| Chris Homan: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | Dollar | | | | 2,115.03 | | | | 2,115.03 |
| Colombia | Pesos | | 660.61 | | | | 1,627.50 | | 2,288.11 |
| Total | | | 2,726.96 | | 5,847.29 | | 3,255.00 | | 11,829.25 |

SENATOR CHARLES SCHUMER,
Democratic Leader, May 8, 2019.

PROTECTING AMERICA'S FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

On Thursday, May 16, 2019, the Senate passed S. 1208, as follows:
S. 1208

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting America's First Responders Act".

SEC. 2. PAYMENT OF DEATH AND DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DEATH BENEFITS PROGRAM.

Section 1201 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ", unless the claim under this subsection has been pending for more than 1 year, in which case the amount payable shall be the amount that would be payable if the catastrophic injury occurred on the date on which the Bureau makes a final determination that the public safety officer is entitled to a benefit payment under this subsection.";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "\$3,000" and inserting "\$6,000, adjusted in accordance with subsection (h).";

(3) in subsection (h), by inserting "and the level of the interim benefit payable immediately before such October 1 under subsection (c)" after "subsection (a)";

(4) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) The amount payable under subsection (a), with respect to the death of a public safety officer, shall be the greater of—

"(1) the amount payable under that subsection as of the date of death of the public safety officer; or

"(2) the amount that would be payable under that subsection if the death of the public safety officer occurred on the date on which the Bureau makes a final determination that the public safety officer is entitled to a benefit payment under that subsection."; and

(5) in subsection (m), by inserting ", (b).", after "subsection (a)".

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DEATH BENEFITS PROGRAM.

Section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) 'catastrophic injury' means an injury, the direct and proximate consequences of which—

"(A) permanently prevent an individual from performing any gainful work; or

"(B) cause an individual to become—

"(i) paraplegic;

"(ii) quadriplegic; or

"(iii) blind.";

(2) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "at the time of the public safety officer's fatal or catastrophic injury" and inserting "as of the date of the public safety officer's death from a fatal injury or the date of determination of the public safety officer's disability from a catastrophic injury";

(3) in paragraph (4), by inserting ", including an individual who, in the capacity of the individual as such a member, engages in scene security or traffic management as the primary or only duty of the individual during emergency response" before the semicolon;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (9) as paragraphs (6) through (10), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) 'gainful work'—

"(A) means any activity usually performed for pay or profit, regardless of whether a profit is realized; and

"(B) does not include work performed in a situation in which, after an individual sustains an injury—

"(i) the individual—

"(I) re-enters the workforce; and

"(II) leaves the workforce after less than 90 days because of the inability of the individual to overcome the injury;

"(ii) because of the injury—

"(I) the individual is permitted, in carrying out work, to—

"(aa) perform at a lower standard of productivity or efficiency than other similarly situated employees;

"(bb) work irregular hours; or

"(cc) take frequent rest periods; or

"(II) the individual is only able to work within a framework of specially arranged circumstances, such as a circumstance in which 1 or more other individuals are required to assist the individual in preparing for work or traveling to and from work;

"(iii) the individual practices a hobby usually performed for pay or profit, regardless of whether a profit is realized; and

"(II) the primary intent of the individual in practicing the hobby described in subclause (I)—

"(aa) is physical, mental, or emotional rehabilitation of the individual from the injury; and

"(bb) is not realization of profit; or

"(iv) the individual is given the opportunity to work—

"(I) despite the injury of the individual; and

"(II) on the basis of—

"(aa) a family relationship of the individual;

"(bb) a past association of the individual with the employer giving the individual the opportunity to work; or

"(cc) any other altruistic reason.";

SEC. 4. RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "covered beneficiary" means an individual who—

(A) is, or was, a child or spouse of a covered individual described in paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) would have been eligible for educational assistance under subpart 2 of part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) if the amendments made by section 3 of this Act had been in effect on the date on which the determination described in paragraph (3)(B)(i) of this subsection was made;

(2) the term "covered claimant" means an individual who is a claimant on the estate of a deceased covered individual—

(A) described in paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) who died on or before the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) the term "covered individual" means—

(A) a beneficiary of a benefit under the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program that was paid—

(i) with respect to a death or disability of a public safety officer sustained as the direct or proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty; and

(ii) during the covered period; or

(B) a public safety officer who—

(i) was determined during the covered period to be ineligible for a benefit payment under section 1201(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281(b)); and

(ii) would have been eligible for a benefit payment under subpart L of that title due to

the disability of the public safety officer if the amendments made by section 3 had been in effect on the date on which the determination described in clause (i) was made;

(4) the term "covered period" means the period—

(A) beginning on the date of enactment of title XIII of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647; 104 Stat. 4834); and

(B) ending on the day before the date of enactment of the Protecting America's First Responders Act;

(5) the term "public safety officer" has the meaning given the term in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284); and

(6) the term "Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program" means the program established under part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.).

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by sections 2 and 3 shall apply to a death or disability of a public safety officer sustained as the direct or proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty—

(1) subject to subsection (c), during the covered period; or

(2) on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), upon application of a covered individual, covered beneficiary, or covered claimant, the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall make a lump sum payment to the covered individual, covered beneficiary, or covered claimant in the amount equal to the difference, if any, between—

(A) in the case of a covered individual—

(i) the amount of the total benefit payment the covered individual would have received under the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program as of the date of the lump sum payment, if the amendments made by sections 2 and 3 had been in effect on the date on which the covered individual—

(I) received the final benefit payment under the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program; or

(II) was determined to be ineligible for a benefit payment under section 1201(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281(b)); and

(ii) the amount of the total benefit payment the covered individual received under the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program before the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) in the case of a covered beneficiary, the amount of the total benefit payment the covered beneficiary would have received under subpart 2 of part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.) if the amendments made by section 3 of this Act had been in effect on the date on which the determination described in subsection (a)(3)(B)(i) of this section was made; and

(C) in the case of a covered claimant, the amount of the total benefit payment the covered individual on whose estate the covered claimant is a claimant would have received under the Public Safety Officers' Death Benefit Program as of the date of the lump sum payment, if the amendments made by sections 2 and 3 had been in effect on the date on which the determination described in subsection (a)(3)(B)(i) of this section was made.

(2) APPLICATION.—A covered individual, covered beneficiary, or covered claimant desiring a lump sum payment under paragraph (1) shall apply to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for such lump sum payment not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. DUE DILIGENCE IN PAYING BENEFIT CLAIMS UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' DEATH BENEFITS PROGRAM.

Section 1206(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10288(b)) is amended by striking "the Bureau may not" and all that follows and inserting the following: "the Bureau—

"(1) shall use all available investigative tools, including subpoenas, to—

"(A) expedite the processing of the benefit claim; and

"(B) obtain necessary information or documentation from third parties, including public agencies; and

"(2) may not abandon the benefit claim unless the Bureau has used the investigative tools available to the Bureau to obtain the necessary information or documentation, including subpoenas."

SEC. 6. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO DEPENDENTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS KILLED OR DISABLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Section 1216(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10306(b)) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking "may" and inserting "shall".

SEC. 7. COLLECTION OF DATA ON KILLED OR DISABLED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Section 534(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) operate a central clearinghouse for statistics on law enforcement officers under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including data on law enforcement officers who, while performing their duties, were—

"(A) feloniously killed;

"(B) accidentally killed;

"(C) feloniously assaulted; or

"(D) severely and permanently disabled."

SEC. 8. GAO REPORT ON MEDICAL COSTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "disabled officer" means a public safety officer to whom a benefit is payable under subpart 1 of part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.) based on the permanent and total disability of the officer, as described in section 1201(b) of that subpart (34 U.S.C. 10281(b)).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that estimates the average medical costs incurred by a disabled officer over the lifetime of the officer after sustaining the injury that caused the disability.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 312 AND H.R. 2578

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the titles of the bills for the second time en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 312) to reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 2578) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

ALASKA REMOTE GENERATOR RELIABILITY AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 19, S. 163.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The senior legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 163) to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 163

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act".

SEC. 2. REVISION OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise section 60.4216(c) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), by striking "that was not certified" and all that follows through "compared to engine-out emissions" and inserting "must have that engine certified as meeting at least Tier 3 PM standards".

(b) EMISSIONS AND ENERGY RELIABILITY STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report assessing options for the Federal Government to assist remote areas in the State of Alaska in meeting the energy needs of those areas in an affordable and reliable manner using—

(1) existing emissions control technology; or

(2) other technology that achieves emissions reductions similar to the technology described in paragraph (1).

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 21, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Tuesday, May 21; further, that following the prayer and

pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Collins nomination. Finally, I ask that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here today for the 243rd time to call on this Chamber to wake up to the reality of climate change. I thank my colleague Senator CORNYN for his recent statement acknowledging that the days of ignoring this are over. Now it is time to do something with keeping global warming below the 1.5 or 2 degrees Centigrade threshold target.

I speak regularly about the fossil fuel industry's relentless grip on Congress and how that grip prevents action on climate. Don't get me wrong—they are still at it, but they are not the only thing slowing progress. Another impediment is the wide swathes of our news media that cover the issue torpidly or not at all or as actual propagators of falsehood.

Look at the big climate stories the media ought to be covering just from 2018. The year 2018 brought two landmark climate science reports. One was the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report on what warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels will do. The other was the Trump administration's own National Climate Assessment. These two studies delivered the starkest warnings on climate change ever—that the damage from climate change is already occurring, that world economies are now at risk, and that we are almost out of time to prevent the worst consequences.

Even the fossil fuel industry and its stooges in the Trump administration didn't contest the science behind these reports. They know their science-denial campaign is phony. They know the real science is irrefutable. So it is better to hide from it than fight it, I guess.

The year 2018 also brought devastating natural disasters linked to climate change. Out West, wildfires in California broke records. Hurricanes supercharged by warming oceans slammed the east coast, gulf coast, and Caribbean. Floods, droughts, and rising seas were reported across the United States and around the globe.

Mr. President, 2018 also brought dire warnings of economic dangers from climate change. At the U.N. climate summit in December, a group of 415 global investors—not environmentalists; investors—managing \$32 trillion of investments warned that unless carbon emissions are urgently cut, the world faces a financial crash worse than the 2008 economic meltdown. The group called for the end of fossil fuel subsidies and the introduction of substantial prices on carbon to rebalance the market failure.

The Union of Concerned Scientists separately found that over 300,000 coastal homes, with a collective market value of over \$130 billion, are at risk of chronic flooding by 2045. UCS showed that by the end of the century, 2.4 million homes, worth more than \$1 trillion, could be at risk. Decisions we make now will determine whether those risks come to pass. By the way, First Street Foundation found that coastal property values are already beginning to slide.

Unprecedented catastrophes, forceful warnings from scientists and financial experts—surely the viewers of America's top television networks should be focused on these things—or not. According to the media watchdog Media Matters, our major television networks—ABC, CBS, NBC, and FOX—aired 45 percent less climate change coverage on their marquee news programs in 2018 than in 2017. Climate coverage on network nightly news and Sunday morning political shows fell to just 142 minutes in all of 2018, down from an already lame 260 minutes in 2017. That is less than 1 minute a day of coverage from all four major networks combined.

Kudos to NBC, which actually upped its coverage by about one-quarter from the year before. Without NBC, the numbers look even worse. Media Matters found CBS's climate coverage down 56 percent from 2017 to 2018. "FOX News Sunday" is down 75 percent, and ABC is down a whopping 81 percent from a pretty low performance to begin with.

I have noticed this trend, so I have begun keeping an eye on the Sunday shows' coverage this year. Each month, I look at how many substantive segments on climate change each show runs. It is not good. In April, for instance, there were only two substantive segments on climate change across all five shows. They have basically become Sunday morning political gossip columns.

If you move from quantity to quality, well, with TV still the top way Americans get their news, the quality of news coverage really matters. How are television news shows doing in that department? Too often, also badly. Many of these shows still give airtime to clownish climate deniers just to create a pro and con.

The Weather Channel tracked reaction on television shows to the Trump administration's National Climate As-

essment this past fall and found airtime still given to debunked climate nonsense—for instance, the American Enterprise Institute's Danielle Pletka's ridiculous falsehoods about recent cold weather; conservative political commentators Rick Santorum and Stephen Moore's argument that climate scientists cooked up the assessment to enrich themselves; and a Member of Congress's argument that "our climate always changes, and we see those ebb and flows through time," as if million-year climate changes are in any way comparable to the rapid punch in the face we are giving to our climate with carbon emissions right now, manmade.

Allowing this falsehood on the air tilts Americans' perception of climate change. "Placing a climate contrarian behind a scientist is effectively shrinking the 97 percent consensus on the issue to 50 percent—two people arguing opposite sides," the Weather Channel pointed out.

In the Columbia Journalism Review last month, author and journalist Mark Hertsgaard and editor and publisher Kyle Pope describe this troubling trend as follows:

Climate deniers are still given respectful treatment by US news outlets across the ideological spectrum. [They] in fact deserve to have their social licenses revoked, just as tobacco companies did. More than anyone else, it is climate deniers who got us into this mess; they don't get to decide what we do with it now.

Again, on this front, NBC has been the best. In December, NBC's "Meet the Press" devoted an entire show to climate coverage, delving into the science and discussing climate solutions in detail. It began with a clear message from host Chuck Todd. He said:

We're not going to debate climate change, the existence of it. The Earth is getting hotter. And human activity is a major cause, period. We're not going to give time to climate deniers. The science is settled, even if political opinion is not.

That is the right place to start the discussion in the media on climate change. Facts are facts. Falsehood is falsehood and does not deserve equal time. I hope other networks take note.

If they want to cover climate denial, cover it the way it should be covered: investigatively, as a fraudulent enterprise with big secret money behind it. Trust me, there is a lot to investigate. Don't legitimize lies.

Newspapers and online news are a mixed bag. As a group, our top national papers are improving their coverage of climate change. According to the University of Colorado Boulder's International Collective on Environment, Culture, & Politics, the five major national newspapers—the Washington Post, the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, USA Today, and the Los Angeles Times—published 282 articles about climate change in January 2009. A decade later, January of this year, those papers published 469—282, up to 469. That is a good sign. So, too, generally is the quality of coverage.

Big publications like the New York Times and Washington Post and smaller, independent, and web-based publications like InsideClimate News, Years of Living Dangerously, and Grist have brought us into the midst of climate crisis with brilliant reporting and storytelling. The Guardian, from overseas, may be the best of all. The Guardian just decided, as editorial policy, to use "climate emergency crisis or breakdown" instead of "climate change," "global heating" instead of "global warming," and "climate science denier" instead of "climate skeptic." These outlets all offer readers captivating photos, videos, and graphics that illustrate exactly how the climate is changing and what that will mean.

In Rhode Island, our Providence Journal has done exceptional reporting on carbon pollution's effects on our climate and oceans. This year alone, the Journal has published in-depth, front-page articles on how Rhode Island's real estate market is already experiencing the effects of climate change, on scientists' warnings of massive flooding risk to coastal towns, and on the risks facing Providence's hurricane barrier as sea levels rise and storm surges loom in the decades to come. Here is an example of that, like that from our home State paper.

Mr. President, other Rhode Island papers, like the Newport Daily News, the Westerly Sun, and ecoRI, cover climate change in their communities with vigor and skill. They supply the news Rhode Islanders need to understand and prepare for the effects of climate change.

Elsewhere, the record is not so good. Take USA Today, a paper with a circulation to 1.8 million Americans and a broad online readership. According to the University of Colorado, the paper ran 25 articles on climate change in January 2009. It ran only 14 this January.

On its editorial page, however, USA Today's editorial board wrote one of the strongest climate editorials so far this year, making the case for meaningful action on climate change. They cited real science and dismissed Republican leaders' cynical campaign against the Green New Deal. The editorial concluded: "The critics owe this and future generations more than scorn; they have an obligation to put better ideas and solutions on the table."

Bravo and well said to that.

The reverse is the Wall Street Journal, with pretty good news coverage. It is a respectable news-gathering newspaper—in fact, a first-order one. But its opinion page emits toxic climate waste. For decades, the Wall Street Journal's editorial page has been a haven for outlandish science denial, but they truly outdo themselves when it comes to climate denial. Take a piece that the Journal published just last year titled, "The Sea Is Rising, but Not Because of Climate Change." Riddled with scientific errors, it ignores all of the legitimate science on

climate change. The author whom they published, a notorious climate denier, has for years been affiliated with or funded by the Heritage Foundation, the Heartland Institute, the Cato Institute—a rogues' gallery of industry-funded climate denial front groups.

The sum of this is an American media too often asleep at the switch when warnings need to be made.

The Washington Post media columnist and former public editor of the New York Times, Margaret Sullivan, wrote this past fall:

Just as the world, especially the United States, needs radical change to mitigate the

coming crisis, so too for the news media. . . . This subject must be kept front and center, with the pressure on and the stakes made abundantly clear at every turn. . . . Just as the smartest minds in earth science have issued their warning, the best minds in media should be giving sustained attention to how to tell this most important story in a way that will create change.

There is some exceptional climate change coverage reaching readers today. Indeed, American voters increasingly name climate change as a big priority for them at the ballot box, but the pace of climate disruption demands urgency. Columbia Journalism Review's Hertsgaard and Pope write:

“If American journalism doesn't get the climate story right—and soon—no other story will matter.”

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:54 p.m. adjourned until Tuesday, May 21, 2019, at 10 a.m.